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OF THE
SEVENTH DIVISION

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HISTORY

OF THE

SEVENTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES ARMY

1917-1919

Obtained from Official Sources. Approved by Unit Commanders

Compiled by CAPTAIN EDGAR TREMLETT FELL
Ass't G 2 Seventh Division

" Perhaps this will help to recall former times "

" Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit "

PHILADELPHIA
PENNA.

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SEVENTH DIVISION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
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Dedicated to the memory of the officers and men of the Seventh Division of the United States Army, who died in the service of their country during the World War.

FOREWORD

To My Comrades of the original Seventh Division:

I have been asked to contribute a foreword to Captain Fell's forthcoming History of the 7th Division.

Captain Fell deserves great credit for his foresight in obtaining interesting photographs and maps illustrating the activities of the Division; also for his untiring efforts and zeal to make the History a success. It is not a joke book—popular account—but it deals with facts which will become more valuable as time passes.

My work in the World War began as Commander of the 81st Division during the first months of its organization at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, but, on the generally accepted family dictum that the last child is always the best, I naturally turn to the 7th with special pride and devotion, which is enhanced because you and I together braved the dangers of battle in France.

I was relieved from duty with the 81st Division and assigned to command of the 13th Infantry Brigade late in December, 1917. I joined said Brigade at Chickamauga Park the 28th of the same month. There I found a letter from the War Department directing that the 7th Division be organized out of the 13th and 14th Infantry Brigades, the 7th Artillery Brigade, 5th Engineers and special units. Major General William C. Langfitt was designated as Division Commander. As General Langfitt was not with the Division—never had joined it—but served instead as chief engineer in France, I, as Senior Brigadier General present, issued General Orders No. 1, January 1, 1918, calling the Division into existence. The memory of your devotion to the cause and loyalty to me I shall ever prize. The story of the Division at length is told in the following pages, reflecting great credit on all of you, and in the language of Henry V to his command on the eve of the Battle of Agincourt:

> "Gentlemen in England, now abed
> Shall think themselves accursed, they were not here:
> And hold their manhoods cheap, while any speaks
> That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day."

C. H. Barth
Brigadier General, U. S. Army

Charles H. Barth. Brigadier General

Peebles, Ohio, March 29, 1926.

To the Officers and Men of the Seventh Division:

I assumed command of the 7th Division on October 26, 1918, and was actually present with it from that date until its arrival in the United States on June 20, 1919.

During this period I had opportunity to observe its conduct and work, under the many varied conditions of its service, in the great war. I saw it first on the battle front, then occupying the devastated area, protecting both property and people of this area, then in the war worn zone of its billeting area around Colombey-les-Belles and finally on its return trip home.

In performing the various duties falling to it, this Division was submitted to the severest test possible.

To keep up *esprit* in a fighting zone is easy, but when the army is homeward bound, to be left in a completely devastated area and give all one's effort to the alleviation of the hardships of others is a test that few soldiers can stand. The inspection by the Commander-in-Chief showed the 7th Division to have fully stood the test of this arduous service.

In all circumstances this Division conducted itself and performed all its duties to the credit of the Army and of its Country.

All its members, both officers and soldiers, may well be proud of the work of the Division and the Division as a whole does take pride in the conduct and work of every one of its members.

E. Wittenmyer
Major General, U. S. Army

E. Wittenmyer

HISTORIAN'S NOTE

As this History of the 7th Division is now going to press eight years after it was originally compiled in France in the spring of 1919, some explanation of the various vicissitudes which have beset its publication should be made. So also should the reader know why it is appearing in a form so different from the other divisional histories.

Early in 1919, I was appointed historian of the 7th Division by our Commanding General. My duty was to compile a full and complete military record of the Division and its operations. It was at first intended that this manuscript should serve only as an official record, to be kept with the files and records of the 7th Division, or possibly to be turned over to the War Department. Therefore, in writing it no thought was given to literary form or popular interest, and no attempt was made to write a "readable book." My efforts were directed entirely to the preparation of a concise and accurate military report and nothing more.

The compilation was completed in June, 1919, and was submitted to the Commanding Officer of each unit of the Division for approval and correction as to their respective commands. These corrections were made, and all parts of the history were fully checked and approved. If, therefore, there still remain some errors of fact, they are not alone the errors of your historian, but the blame falls equally upon some one or more officers of that particular unit, in whose record the error is found. Manifestly many events occur in active war operations that are seen and understood differently by different observers. In reading any history of this sort, there are bound to be many who dispute the facts set forth. The greatest effort to be correct was made while the events were still fresh in memory, and before the inevitable long line of veteran "raconteurs" added their own brilliant colors to the unadorned picture of the Division herein portrayed.

The completed work was turned over to the Division, and we returned to America. The manuscript was forgotten. It was carried in the files from post to post. It barely escaped destruction in a fire at Camp Meade. Finally it was brought to light, and

largely through the efforts of General Barth a movement was instituted to print it in book form for sale. The actual work of publication was undertaken by the Seventh Division Officers' Association. A long delay then ensued because of an inability to obtain sufficient financial support. At last the necessary subscriptions were forthcoming, and the work now appears in its original form with little re-writing or alteration.

It is hoped that all former members of the Division will find satisfaction in the following pages in the knowledge that it is as correct an account as could be written, and that they will agree with the Officers' Association that it was far better to print it just as it was, than to attempt to reconstruct it into a more literary and popular form, a procedure which would have given your historian a wonderful opportunity to erroneously color it with his own veteran imagination. The pleasure of filling in the details is now left to each of you to suit your own tastes.

EDGAR T. FELL

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INTRODUCTION

In view of the fact that a modern division is of such great size, and contains so many and varied units, it is often found that a soldier who served in one of these units rarely had an opportunity to meet and know the soldiers of all the other units comprising his division. It should be of great interest to all former members of the 7th Division at this time, to read over a complete list of the units of their Division.

The following list comprises all of the units of the 7th Division during the period of actual hostilities:

Division Headquarters
Headquarters Troop (Cavalry)
19th Machine Gun Battalion
13th Infantry Brigade Headquarters
55th Regiment of Infantry
56th Regiment of Infantry
20th Machine Gun Battalion
14th Infantry Brigade Headquarters
34th Regiment of Infantry
64th Regiment of Infantry
21st Machine Gun Battalion
5th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters
19th Regiment of Field Artillery
20th Regiment of Field Artillery
21st Regiment of Field Artillery
5th Trench Mortar Battery
5th Regiment of Engineers
10th Field Signal Battalion
7th Train Headquarters and Military Police
7th Mobile Veterinary Section
5th Ammunition Train
7th Mobile Ordinance Repair Shop
7th Supply Train
5th Engineer Train
7th Sanitary Train Headquarters
22d Ambulance Company
34th Ambulance Company
35th Ambulance Company
36th Ambulance Company
22d Field Hospital (Gassed)
34th Field Hospital (Triage)

35th Field Hospital (Medical)
36th Field Hospital (Non-transportable)
Medical Supply Unit

Attached Units

8th Aero Squadron
310th Sales Commissary
307th Clothing Unit
Sanitary Squadron No. 1
Sanitary Squadron No. 2
24th Salvage Squadron
7th Mobile Field Laboratory
365th Machine Shop Truck Unit Gas and Oil Depot
793 A. P. O.
French Mission

The following units were also attached to the 7th Division in France for different periods after the Armistice:

504th Laundry Company ..... Jan. 13, 1919-April 7, 1919
7th Division Clothing and Bath Unit.. Jan. 13, 1919-Feb. 4, 1919
417th Service Park Unit..... Jan. 13, 1919-June — 1919
160th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters ..... Jan. 15, 1919-Feb. 3, 1919
328th Regiment of Field Artillery..... Jan. 15, 1919-Feb. 3, 1919
329th Regiment of Field Artillery..... Jan. 15, 1919-Feb. 3, 1919
365th Service Park Unit..... Jan. 19, 1919-June — 1919
115th Regiment of Engineers (Headquarters and 2d Battalion)..... Jan. 29, 1919-Feb. 26, 1919
115th Engineer Train..... Jan. 29, 1919-Feb. 26, 1919
270th Military Police Company..... Feb. 3, 1919-April 7, 1919

Also the following units joined, or rejoined, the Division on the dates as listed below:

7th Ammunition Train, Motor Battalion ..... Jan. 18, 1919
7th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters ..... Feb. 16, 1919
79th Regiment of Field Artillery..... Feb. 16, 1919
80th Regiment of Field Artillery..... Feb. 18, 1919
113th Regiment of Engineers (assigned). Feb. 18, 1919
113th Engineer Train (assigned)..... Feb. 18, 1919
7th Ammunition Train Horse Battalion ..... Feb. 19, 1919
8th Regiment of Field Artillery..... March 6, 1919

CHAPTER I

The Units of the Division and Their Formation

The Eighth Field Artillery

IN COMPILING a history of the 7th Division of the American Army, the historian is confronted with the fact that the histories of the several units, in many cases, antedate the formation of the Division itself. This is due to the fact that it was composed of Regular Army regiments which had been in existence for various lengths of time prior to their actual assembly into the 7th Division. And indeed this is also true in the case of the three Brigades.

Any work portraying the life of a division, necessarily must include an original account of its component parts in order that the true character of the whole may be seen. This leads us back before the days of the 7th Division, to the birth of the first regiment, which was destined to become a part of this Division.

Curiously, the oldest unit on the roster is the 8th Field Artillery Regiment, organized July 7, 1916, at Fort Bliss, Texas, but since the Artillery Brigade, of which the 8th is a part, did not become permanently assembled with the Division until February, 1919, hesitancy is felt in beginning a story of the 7th Division with an account of the formation of this regiment. It is, therefore, reserved for a later treatment in a separate chapter on the organization of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade and its regiments, and is mentioned here only as an item of interest. However, the distinction of being the oldest regiment in the Division is closely contested by the 34th Infantry.

The Thirty-fourth Infantry

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1916, the 7th, 20th, and 23d Regiments of Infantry stationed at El Paso, Texas, gave of their personnel for the creation of the 34th Infantry. The officers and men of the new regiment assembled for the first time on July 15, 1916, under command of Colonel C. E. Dentler at Camp Cotton, Texas.

Major Arthur R. Kerwin from the 6th Infantry came out of Mexico, where he was with the Punitive Expedition, and took command of the first battalion.

Of the first months of the Regiment's career, there is little to record. Camp Cotton was drab and dusty, the companies were small, averaging fifty men, and there was little to break the monotony of camp routine, drills and Border patrols. These latter consisted of numerous tours at the International bridges as regular guards, and in reserve at night whenever there were rumors of possible trouble. In August the Regiment was moved by truck to the target range in Dona Ana County, N. M., where two weeks were spent in rifle and pistol practice. February of 1917 was more eventful. It was in February that

Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Sample took command, and Colonel Dentler, the organizer and first commander of the regiment, went to other duties. It was but a short time later, in February, that rumors of Border disturbances followed by rush orders to the Big Bend gave promise of excitement and adventure.

Lieutenant Colonel Sample established his headquarters at Marfa, Texas, and put his outposts and guards along the Rio Grande awaiting developments. Nothing happened, and a few weeks of uneventful guard duty in the desert or garrison life in adobe settlements brought spirits back to normal. In April, Colonel D. C. Howell took command at Marfa, and in May the Regiment was brought back to El Paso.

At no time since its origin had the Regiment been brought to full strength, and when it returned to El Paso, it was called upon for men and equipment to help the 16th Regiment of Infantry in its preparations for overseas service. This reduced the strength of the Regiment considerably, and before it had opportunity to recuperate it was again split up in order to make the 64th Infantry.

The Sixty-fourth Infantry

The 64th Regiment of Infantry was created on paper about May 28, 1917, and was actually organized on June 1, 1917, by the transfer of men to companies of the 64th from corresponding companies of the 34th Infantry at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. The Regiment occupied the camp at Fort Bliss vacated by the 20th Infantry. Colonel E. A. Lewis (then Lieutenant Colonel 6th Infantry) was the first regimental commander, and, with the exception of a short period at Fort Bliss when the Regiment was commanded in turn by Colonels Harold L. Jackson and W. P. Jackson, he was the regimental commander through the entire period of hostilities.

The creation of this new regiment left the 34th Infantry in a condition so that few companies had more than one officer left, and in several cases two companies shared a single officer. No company could turn out more than two squads for drill and often there was no one available to drill these two. It was a dark period until reinforcements in officers and men brought the Regiment back to its normal size.

Colonel Howell, of the 34th, retired from the service in August, completing a military career of over forty years. Colonel E. A. Lewis, who had been in command of the 64th Infantry, commanded the Regiment until he was relieved in September by Colonel R. C. Williams.

The two Regiments remained at Fort Bliss and throughout the period of waiting and watching for recruits, equipment, and orders for service overseas, they carried on training as best they could. They engaged in routine drills, range practice, and Border guard duty at the bridges. Also occasional detachments were sent into the Big Bend. The 64th had one or two engagements with the Mexicans, and the men were enlivened by the usual rumors of certain

COMMANDING GENERAL, AIDES AND SECTION CHIEFS
Seventh Division Staff, Fifteenth Training Area
Ancy-le-Franc, France, September, 1918
(Taken on Terrace of Château of the Duke of Clermont-Tonnerre at Ancy-le-Franc)

From left to right, top row—Lieutenant Colonel G. L. McEntee, Major R. Waldo [illegible], Colonel A. W. Lane, Major E. W. Fales, Major J. A. Hadley, Major Wm. J. Calvert, Major W. Withington, Captain J. H. Fulton.

Bottom row—First Lieutenant Lewis Simons, A.D.C., First Lieutenant J. H. R. Timanus, A.D.C., Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Taylor, Jr., Brigadier General Charles H. Barth, [illegible] Colonel J. A. Degen, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Williams, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Reed.

intervention on the one hand, and the discussion of possibilities of being ordered to Europe, on the other. Meanwhile both Regiments were continually being combed and depleted by the transfer of the best non-commissioned officers and men to the National Army, or the Officers' Training Camps, while the commissioned personnel was forever changing. On August 28, 1917, the 1st Battalion, 64th Infantry, less Company D, under command of Captain E. L. Pell, was ordered to Columbus, New Mexico, for the purpose of guarding prisoners from the 24th Infantry and I. W. W. rioters. The Battalion returned to Fort Bliss on October 15, 1917.

Meanwhile the average strength of the companies in the Regiments had been built up to about 150 through shipments of new recruits. In September the 34th Infantry lost more N. C. Os, who were sent to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, to help organize the 85th Division.

The commissioned personnel was, by December 15th, completed by graduates from Leavenworth and the First and Second Officers' Training Camps.

The Twenty-first Machine Gun Battalion

During this period, the 21st Machine Gun Battalion had been formed from the 34th and 64th Infantry Regiments, though it was not until February 18, 1918, that a separate organization was brought into being. The Battalion in January consisted of Companies A, B and C, Headquarters and Medical Detachments, and was commanded by Captain Francis M. Brannan, formerly of the 64th Infantry.

The Battalion was formed for drill for the first time on January 26, 1918, the men remaining on special duty with their old organizations, but reporting each day for drill. A camp site was finally secured, and on February 18, 1918, the Battalion moved to and established camp at Camp Newton D. Baker, El Paso, Texas, and began its program of intensive training. On March 8th, Company D of the 19th Machine Gun Battalion, First Lieutenant Curtis P. Miller, commanding, was transferred to the 21st, but remained at its former station, Camp Forrest, Georgia.

During the month of May, Company D joined the Battalion and Captain Miller took over the command of the Battalion from Captain MacMullin, who was holding it during Captain Brannan's absence at Machine Gun School, Fort Bliss. Captain James D. Walker, M. R. C., relieved First Lieutenant Albert A. Jackson as Battalion Surgeon. The Battalion lost one of its original company commanders, Captain Thomas F. Taylor, who, on completion of his course at Fort Sill, was retained there as an instructor.

The Fourteenth Infantry Brigade

General Orders No. I, Headquarters 14th Infantry Brigade, Fort Bliss, Texas, December 20, 1917, signed by Colonel E. A. Lewis, 64th Infantry, announced the organization of the Brigade consisting of the 34th Infantry,

the 64th Infantry and the 21st Machine Gun Battalion. Other units of the Brigade than the infantry regiments were formed by the transfer of officers and enlisted men from the two regiments. Officers and men so detailed remained on duty with their organizations for the time being.

On January 4, 1918, General Order No. 1 was issued at El Paso by Brigadier General B. W. Poore, announcing that he assumed command of the Brigade, pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated December 22, 1917. On May 19, 1918, General Order No. 7, Fort Bliss, Texas, announced that the command of the 14th Brigade was assumed by Brigadier General Lutz Wahl in compliance with telegram from War Department dated May 6, 1918.

Early in April, 1918, the 3d Battalion of the 64th Infantry had been ordered to the Big Bend district in anticipation of one of the expected Mexican attacks. The Battalion P. C. with Major F. B. Allderdice commanding, was established at Marfa, Texas, with the companies strung from Fort Hancock to Valentine. But the May Fiesta Day came and went and the attack never took place. The 3d Battalion was ordered to return to Fort Bliss in May. About this time Colonel F. L. Munson took command of the 34th Infantry, thereby relieving Colonel Williams.

Until the 13th of June, 1918, the 14th Brigade was occupied in a routine of drill, range practice and the training of such new recruits as had been received. Part of the Brigade was at the same time on guard duty along the Border. The latter part of May, 1918, witnessed the arrival of officer instructors from the British and French Missions and also about 400 recruits from Camp Grant, Illinois, which altogether indicated that the Brigade was soon to take part in the struggle in Europe for which the men had been waiting many months.

In compliance with orders to mobilize the 7th Division, on June 13, 1918, the brigade moved by train to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

The Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Regiments of Infantry

During the latter part of May, 1917, a telegram was received at the headquarters of the 17th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Georgia, from the War Department, stating that all increments to the Regular Army provided under the National Defense Act, June 4, 1916, were ordered into effect. This telegram provided for the division of the 17th Infantry into three parts, and it was arranged that each of the companies in the old regiment should give up a third of its strength to each of the three new organizations, the 55th, the 56th and the 17th Regiments of Infantry, and this separating process was unique in that the men were numbered according to their alphabetical sequence, and the "ones" designated as members of the 17th, "twos" of the 55th, and "threes" of the 56th, "fours" of the 17th, and so on. The officers of the 1st Battalion were assigned to the 17th, those of the 2d Battalion to the

55th and those of the 3d Battalion to the 56th. The first sergeants remained with the 17th, the mess sergeants went to the 55th and the supply sergeants to the 56th.

The Fifty-fifth Infantry from Organization Until Its Move to Waco

On June 18, 1917, Lieutenant Colonel (later Colonel) Benjamin F. Hardaway assumed command of the Regiment, being the senior officer assigned thereto in the sub-division.

Promptly upon assuming command, Lieutenant Colonel Hardaway designated First Lieutenant (later Captain and then Major) Gilbert S. Brownell as acting Regimental Adjutant and First Lieutenant (later Captain) Robert L. Williams as acting Regimental Unit Supply Officer.

The 17th Infantry at this time had two Battalions at Fort McPherson near Atlanta, Georgia, and one on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia (Chickamauga Park). The Fort McPherson detachment of the Regiment left for Chickamauga Park on June 17th, and was joined by the detachment from the Fort Oglethorpe Battalion immediately upon its arrival.

Fifty additional officers were added during July and August, many of them being former enlisted men of the Regular Army, who had received commissions. These men with their seasoned knowledge of close order drill, the routine of company administration and supply, and, perhaps more important, familiarity with those unwritten traditions of the service—the custom and usage which is ever "of the essence," but can never be in manuals or textbooks, rendered an invaluable service in these days; not only in the development of the enlisted personnel, but later in helping the training camp graduates to find themselves quickly and get "in step" with the great procession.

The enlisted strength grew and developed slowly during this period, and was constantly changing. This was due largely to the decimation of the Regiment—as it was called upon to furnish nucleus after nucleus of trained and partially trained personnel for the formation of other units. Enlisted personnel was supplied in this way to the 78th and 88th Divisions and to the 2d and 3d Division Trains; as well as to the Ordnance, Quartermaster and other services. It was one of the trying periods of the Regiment's history, as the "yeast" of "the old army" was spread thinner and thinner to leaven the "whole" for the days to come.

It was during this period that we first came in contact with the French and British Missions. Six English and two French officers, each accompanied by a "Non-Com" reporting in December to instruct the troops at Chickamauga in automatic rifles, machine guns, scouting and patrolling, gas defence, bayonet, trench mortar, and field fortification. The courses lasted from one to six weeks, one officer and two non-commissioned officers attending each course from each Infantry Regiment. Interesting to us was the way each instructor emphasized the supreme importance of his particular

Colonel James V. Heidt, 55th Infantry, at the front

Some of the shacks of the P. C. of the 55th Infantry in the Bois-du-Fay, northeast of Thiaucourt

subject. It was at this time we learned that machine gunners constituted the real "suicide club" of the army. Most impressive to us, however, was our introduction to the gore thirsty grunts, without which no bayonet can ever find its target in the vitals of a "dummy."

Captain Brownell was detached from the Regiment and assigned to duty at the Second Officers' Training Camp on August 8th. Captain (Major and Lieutenant Colonel) William F. Hoey, Jr., who had joined the Regiment some days previously, by assignment on promotion, was detailed as Regimental Adjutant succeeding Captain Brownell. The only other Regimental Staff changes while the Regiment remained at Chickamauga Park, were the detail of First Lieutenant Mervyn H. Sterne and First Lieutenant John H. R. Timanus, as acting assistant adjutants, and First Lieutenant George A. Horkan as assistant to the Regimental Unit Supply Officer. These three officers came to the Regiment from the Officers' Training Camps. Lieutenant (Captain) Sterne continued at Regimental Headquarters as Assistant Adjutant, Adjutant and Personnel Adjutant throughout the period of the Regiment's war existence. Lieutenant Timanus later left the Regiment, being detailed as Aide to the Division Commander, Brigadier General Charles H. Barth. Lieutenant (Captain) Horkan eventually became Regimental Unit Supply Officer and served in that capacity until after the Armistice.

In the Battalions, command and staff were constantly changing as officers came and went. The Battalions developed little, if any, unit consciousness during this time.

A winter of rare severity set in early and the fore-runner of the "flu" epidemic made its appearance. Rain, sleet, snow and mud did their part in tempering us for the days in "sunny" France. The short course in rifle practice was fired on the Catoosa Range during this period, battalion at a time. Here the men camped and shivered and dreamed of the bloody footprints on the snow at Valley Forge. In addition to this, they learned how to "load" and what happened if you pulled the trigger with a cartridge in the chamber.

Our increment from the Second Officers' Training Camp reported on December 15th: four captains, thirty-eight first lieutenants and twenty-eight second lieutenants. All from Camp Oglethorpe. Seventy good men and true—filled each with a profound appreciation of the perfections of his particular company and battalion commander at the training camp. In his capacity as Adjutant, Captain Hoey by his sympathy and understanding did much to transform these Training Camp graduates into loyal officers of the 55th. They were mostly earnest, capable men of high purpose, some rudiments of military knowledge, and a great desire to learn the jobs to which they were promptly assigned.

Hampered by the shortage in enlisted personnel, there were tedious days of schools, schools, schools (they never ceased), and it was not until the

"draft" showered its blessings upon us that they really began to show the stuff they were made of.

On December 29th, the formation of the Division was initiated and the Regiment became a part of the 13th Brigade.

Perhaps the most significant event in the history of the Regiment during this period was the assignment to it of Major Benjamin E. Grey, who reported for duty on December 8th. Colonel Hardaway, a fine type of the American officer of "the old army" with a long record of capable and gallant service both as an officer and enlisted man, was already overtaken by the illness which was to result in his retirement a few months later. Major Grey commanded the Regiment practically from the date he reported for duty, until the arrival of Colonel James V. Heidt on May 13, 1918.

Major Grey brought with him an almost religious zeal for the work at hand; a profound sense of the importance of building quickly upon the strong foundation of a stern and exacting discipline; and a great capacity to inspire a pride and an esprit in both officers and men, which was never to be lost. No man who knew the Regiment in these days will soon forget the first Regimental dinner; or the building of the Regimental Club House; or the first Regimental show, which the enlisted men put on. Nor will he soon forget that form, which loomed out of the gray of Reveille with such exasperating constancy. The Club House, built entirely out of contributions of the officers, and the labor of the enlisted men, was finished and opened in due form—the next day the order came moving us to Camp McArthur, but the Club House had done its work—and we knew it.

It would be difficult to imagine a Regiment more fortunate in its commanders—Major Grey in the formative period and later Colonel Heidt, to whose inspiring leadership the Regiment owes much of its success on the battle front.

The Early Days of the Fifty-sixth Infantry

From June 20, 1917, the official birthday of the Regiment, until July 17th, when the separated units were gathered together at the Regiment's cantonment at Chickamauga Park (later Camp Forrest), Georgia, the Headquarters, Supply, Machine Gun Companies and from A to F, inclusive, of the lettered companies were stationed at Fort McPherson, and Companies G to M, inclusive, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The 3d Battalion was then commanded by Major E. S. Walton, who, by seniority, became the first commanding officer of the organization, remaining in command until July 19th, when he was succeeded by Colonel William P. Burnham. However, although Major Walton was nominally in command, the duties actually devolved upon Captain James S. Young, Jr., due to the fact that Major Walton was at the same time acting Constructing Quartermaster of the Camp. Special Order No. 1, June 20, 1917, appointed First Lieutenant V. E. Prichard, Acting Regimental Adjutant and First Lieutenant Paul B. Parker, Acting Regimental Supply Officer.

Through the efforts of Captain Arthur L. Bump, Percy Lynn, leader of Lynn's Orchestra, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 23, 1917, became the first man enlisted in the 56th Infantry. He was naturally assigned to Headquarters Company and there he set to work organizing the band. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, August 10, 1918.

By the end of July, 1917, the organization claimed sixteen officers and one thousand, four hundred and twenty-four enlisted men, the returns for June showing only a total of fourteen officers and six hundred and twenty-five enlisted men. At that early date, and during the initial stages of the development of the regiment, the staff was indeed small. First Lieutenant V. E. Prichard, class 1915, U. S. M. A., was the first adjutant and at the same time Commander of Headquarters Company. This company consisted of only the mounted orderlies, the non-commissioned personnel at Regimental headquarters, and the band. The Regiment had no Lieutenant Colonel and Captain James S. Young, having received his majority on July 26th, was given command of the 2d Battalion. The battalions were without adjutants, but the lettered companies claimed the following officers who had been with the old organization:

A Company—First Lieutenant Orville M. Moore.

B Company—Captain Frederick W. Boschen.

C Company—First Lieutenant J. Warren Weissheimer (then on special duty at Fort Oglethorpe).

I Company—Captain Arthur L. Bump and Second Lieutenant Robert W. Brown.

L Company—First Lieutenant Jos. J. McConville.

K Company had been commanded until the end of July by Lieutenant Lathrom B. Clapham. However, he was promoted to captain on July 29th, and assigned to the 51st Infantry.

The time had come when the War Department recognized the value of the long and careful training of the enlisted men of the "old army," and deemed it wise to commission many of these men as temporary second lieutenants in the Regular Army. On July 18th, the Regiment received several new officers thus commissioned.

The Regiment from then on, had the usual progress and growth, recruits being added and additional officers assigned. The regular drills were performed and the benefits of the earnestness of this early training were repeatedly reaped during the Regiment's subsequent experiences. Colonel Burnham, who had proved himself an efficient and able officer, was promoted during August to be Brigadier General N. A. and ordered to proceed to Camp Gordon, Georgia. There he took command of the 164th Brigade of Infantry. Major Charles A. Martin, promoted from captain on July 26th, then took command of the Regiment.

Battalion Headquarters of the Support Battalion of the 56th Infantry

On August 4th, the temporary lieutenants who joined in July were relieved from duty with the Regiment. Early in August, twelve temporary second lieutenants were added, and they were augmented on August 29th, by twenty-seven provisional second lieutenants, recently commissioned from the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

September was marked by the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel William O. Johnson (promoted to colonel October 16th), who for several months was to give of the best he had in spirit and effort toward the betterment of the regiment. His manner of simple living and high thinking, as well as cordial demeanor, immediately won the affection of his associates. He took command of the Regiment on September 29th, relieving Major Martin, who had been promoted to lieutenant colonel. Major Young was promoted to lieutenant colonel on September 20th, and ordered to Camp Taylor at Louisville, Ky. On September 4th, Captain Arthur J. Davis joined the Regiment. He was promoted on November 24th, and assigned to the Q. M. C. On September 7th, Captain Boschen (promoted to major, November 15th), was ordered to Plattsburg Training Camp for duty, rejoining the Regiment on December 22, 1917.

The Second Division Ammunition Trains were forming at Camp Forrest during October, and on October 17th, the Regiment lost three of its officers to this organization: Captain Prichard, Lieutenant Pemberton and Lieutenant John D. Smith. The 56th thus lost one of its most valuable men in Captain Prichard, and it became necessary to appoint another adjutant and commander for Headquarters Company. Lieutenant McConville was selected.

From then on the official personnel increased by leaps and bounds, and on December 15th, a large group of officers from the Second Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe was received, four captains, thirty-two first lieutenants, and twenty-six second lieutenants, thus making it necessary to create new squads, if such were possible, in order that each officer might be accommodated with the minutest command.

Regimental Sergeant Major Patterson, having been commissioned captain in the United States Guards, was succeeded in December by Robert H. Claypoole, who continued to act in this capacity to the end of the war.

The Twentieth Machine Gun Battalion

This battalion of machine gunners was organized at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, January 1, 1918, under the supervision of Captain Weir Riche and First Lieutenant Raymond E. O'Neill. Both officers and men were transferred from the 55th and 56th Regiments of Infantry. On the date of organization the battalion consisted of two officers and one hundred and forty-one enlisted men. This personnel composed Headquarters Detachment Companies A, B, and C. Six additional officers were assigned to the Battalion on January 9, 1918, and eight more on January 22, 1918. The Battalion re-

mained in Chickamauga Park, and was rationed and quartered with companies of the 55th Infantry until February 5, 1918, when it entrained for Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

The Thirteenth Infantry Brigade Organized

The 13th Infantry Brigade was organized on December 29, 1917, at Camp Forrest, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and Brigadier General Charles H. Barth assumed command on that date. The 55th and 56th Infantry Regiments were assigned to it, and later the 20th Machine Gun Battalion.

The Formation of the Seventh Division

The 7th Division came into existence *on paper* on December 6, 1917. The original organization is directed in the following communication from the adjutant general of the army.

rkc-bmg

December 6, 1917.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, 7th Division (Regular),
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia.

Subject: Organization of the 7th Division (Regular).

1. The Secretary of War has directed the organization of a division of regular troops to be known as the 7th Division (Regular). In connection with the organization of this Division, the following instructions are communicated to you:

2. The commissioned personnel for Division Headquarters will be assigned by this office, and will be ordered to Camp Wheeler at the proper time for duty with the Division.

3. The Commanding General, Western Department, San Francisco, California, has been directed to organize the enlisted personnel for Division Headquarters (less Headquarters troop), according to Table 2, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. This headquarters personnel will be retained in the Western Department until accommodations for them are provided at Camp Wheeler.

4. The Commanding General, Southeastern Department, Charleston, South Carolina, has been directed to organize from Cavalry regiments of his command the commissioned and enlisted personnel for Headquarters troop of this Division, according to Table 2, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917, and to hold this personnel at present station until accommodations are provided for them at Camp Wheeler.

5. You will organize at Camp Wheeler Train Headquarters and Military Police of the 7th Division, according to Table 24, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The commissioned personnel for this organization will be assigned by The Adjutant General. The enlisted personnel will be transferred by you from organizations of your Division. You are informed that approximately 1,246 men will be ordered to this Division to fill the vacancies caused by these transfers. You will report to The Adjutant General the numbers and grades of officers and enlisted men required to complete this organization.

6. The Ammunition Train of the 7th Division will be organized by you at Camp Wheeler according to Table 25, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917, in a manner similar to that directed for Train Headquarters and Military Police.

7. The Quartermaster General has been directed to organize the Supply Train for this Division, according to Table 26, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The enlisted personnel for this Train will be provided by the transfer from National Army Cantonments of the necessary truck masters, chauffeurs, mechanics, etc. The commissioned and enlisted personnel for this Train will be sent to Camp Wheeler when accommodations are provided for them at that place.

8. The Commanding Officer of the 5th Engineer Regiment has been directed to organize the Engineer Train for the 7th Division, according to Table 27, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. This Train will remain with the 5th Engineer Regiment and will be sent to Camp Wheeler with that Regiment when accommodations can be provided for it at that camp.

9. The Surgeon General has been directed to organize the headquarters of the Ambulance Section and the headquarters of the Field Hospital Section, and the Sanitary Train of this Division, according to Table 28, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917, at Camp Wheeler. Field Hospitals and Ambulance Companies, Numbers 34, 35, 36, and 22, now at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, have been assigned to the Sanitary Train of the 7th Division. The Commanders of these organizations have been directed to complete the organization and equipment of the units according to Table 28, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. These organizations are to be retained at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, until accommodations have been provided for them at Camp Wheeler.

10. The 5th Engineer Regiment, now at Corpus Christi and Brownsville, Texas, has been assigned to the 7th Division. The Commanding Officer of this Regiment has been directed to complete the organization and equipment thereof according to Table 22, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. This Regiment and the Engineer Train of the 7th Division will be retained at present station until accommodations can be provided for them at Camp Wheeler.

11. The 10th Field Signal Battalion, now at Little Silver, New Jersey, has been assigned for duty with the 7th Division. The Battalion commander has been directed to complete the organization and equipment of his Battalion, according to Table 23, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. This organization will remain at its present station until accommodations can be provided for it at Camp Wheeler.

12. The Commanding General, Southeastern Department, Charleston, South Carolina, has been directed to have organized at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, the 19th Machine Gun Battalion (4 companies) of the 7th Division, according to Table 10, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The commissioned and enlisted personnel for this Battalion will be provided by transfers from the organizations of the 7th Division and report will be made to The Adjutant General of the commissioned and enlisted personnel still required to complete the organization of this unit.

13. The Quartermaster General has been directed to designate a Bakery Company for duty with this Division. Upon receipt of this designation from the Quartermaster General, and when accommodations have been provided for it at Camp Wheeler, this Bakery Company will be ordered to that Camp for duty with the Division.

14. The Commanding General, Southeastern Department, Charleston, South Carolina, has been directed to have organized at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, the 13th Infantry Brigade of the 7th Division, consisting of the 55th and 56th Infantry Regiments and the 20th Machine Gun Battalion (3 Companies), according to Tables 3 to 9 inclusive, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The Commissioned personnel for Brigade Headquarters will be assigned by this office. The Brigade commanders have been directed to report to The Adjutant General the numbers and grades of officers needed to complete all units of this Brigade, except

7th Division Headquarters, Villers-en-Haye, Meurthe et Moselle. October 10th-October 30th

View of Griscourt from church tower, Villers-en-Haye

for Brigade headquarters, and they have been further directed to report to The Adjutant General the number of enlisted men still needed to complete the organizations. Upon receipt of these reports, additional officers will be assigned from this office. The enlisted personnel will be completed by assignment of recruits or by transfer from other regiments.

15. The Commanding General, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has been directed to have organized at El Paso, Texas, the 14th Infantry Brigade of the 7th Division, consisting of the 34th and 64th Infantry Regiments and the 21st Machine Gun Battalion (3 companies), according to Tables 3 to 9 inclusive, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The commissioned personnel for Brigade headquarters will be assigned from this office. The Brigade commander has been directed to report to The Adjutant General the numbers and grades of all officers needed to complete the organization of this Brigade, except Brigade headquarters. He has further been directed to report the number of enlisted men needed to complete all units of the Brigade. When these reports have been received, additional officers will be assigned by this office. The enlisted personnel will be completed by assignment of recruits or by transfers from other regiments.

16. The Artillery Brigade of the 7th Division will consist of the 79th Field Artillery, the 80th Field Artillery, the 8th Field Artillery, and the 7th Trench Mortar Battery. The Commanding General, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, has been directed to inform the Commanding Officer of the 79th Field Artillery (21st Cavalry) now at Camp Logan, that his Regiment has been assigned to the 7th Field Artillery Brigade of the 7th Division, and to direct the commanding officer of that regiment to complete the organization and equipment of his regiment, as a 3 inch gun regiment, according to Tables 13 to 16 inclusive, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The Commanding General, Camp Logan, has been further directed to transfer all surplus men from the 79th Field Artillery after its reorganization above mentioned to the 7th Trench Mortar Battery of this Artillery Brigade and to attach these men to the 79th Artillery Regiment until such time as this regiment can be transferred to Camp Wheeler.

17. The Commanding General, Southeastern Department, Charleston, South Carolina, has been directed to inform the Commanding Officer, of the 80th Field Artillery, now at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, that his regiment has been assigned to the 7th Field Artillery Brigade of the 7th Division, and to direct the regimental commander to complete the organization and equipment of his regiment as a 3 inch gun regiment, according to Tables 13 to 16 inclusive, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. He has been further directed to transfer all surplus men from the 80th Field Artillery, after its reorganization above mentioned, to the 7th Trench Mortar Battery of that Artillery Brigade and to attach these men to the 80th Field Artillery Regiment until such time as the regiment can be moved to Camp Wheeler.

18. The Commanding General, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has been directed to inform the commanding officer of the 2d Battalion of the 8th Field Artillery now at Fort Sill, that the 8th Field Artillery has been assigned to the 7th Field Artillery Brigade of the 7th Division, and to direct the Battalion commander to complete the organization and equipment of his Battalion as a Battalion of a 6 inch howitzer regiment, according to Tables 17 to 20 inclusive, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The Commanding General, Camp Wheeler, has been directed to inform the commanding officer of the 1st Battalion of the 8th Field Artillery, now at Camp Wheeler, that his regiment has been assigned to the 7th Field Artillery Brigade, of the 7th Division, and to direct him to complete the organization and equipment of his Battalion as a Battalion of a 6 inch howitzer regiment, according to Tables 17 to 20 inclusive, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917. The 2d Battalion of the 8th Field Artillery will remain at Fort Sill until such time as accommodations can be provided for it at Camp Wheeler.

19. The Brigade commander and the commissioned personnel for Brigade headquarters will be assigned by this office and will be ordered at the proper time to Camp Wheeler for duty.

20. The enlisted personnel of Brigade headquarters of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade will be provided by transfers from the regiments of the Brigade and the Brigade commander will be directed to report to The Adjutant General the number of enlisted men still needed to complete the organizations of his command.

21. Direct the Brigade commander of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade to organize the 7th Trench Mortar Battery of his command, according to Table 21, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917, at Camp Wheeler. Inform him that the commissioned personnel will be provided by transfer from the regiments of his command, and that the enlisted personnel will be provided by transfer of all surplus enlisted men from the 79th and 80th Field Artillery Regiments after their reorganization. Direct him to telegraph The Adjutant General the numbers and grades of officers and enlisted men still required to complete this Trench Mortar Battery after above transfers have been effected. Upon receipt of this report the necessary additional officers and enlisted men will be assigned.

22. Inform the Colonel designated to command the Trains of your Division, that the Supply, the Sanitary and the Engineer Trains will be organized by the Quartermaster, the Medical and the Engineer Departments respectively. Inform him that the commissioned personnel for his Train Headquarters and Military Police and for the Ammunition Train will be assigned by The Adjutant General, and that the enlisted personnel for these units will be transferred by the Division commander from organizations of the 7th Division and that the organization and equipment of these units will be completed according to Tables 24 and 25, Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917.

23. Inform all commanding officers who transfer any enlisted men under the provisions of any of the foregoing paragraphs that the transfer of enlisted men to the various headquarters, trains and other units creates vacancies in their respective grades in the organizations from which transferred, and that notation of transfer, and, in the case of noncommissioned officers, notation of continuance of warrant, will be made on the individual records of all enlisted men so transferred.

24. The Quartermaster General, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief of Engineers, and the Chief Signal Officer have been informed of the organizations already existing and to be formed for this Division with their present and future stations and they have been especially directed to take the necessary steps to assign the personnel pertaining to their departments, prescribed by Tables of Organization, Series A, 1917, to the organization of this Division.

25. Acknowledgment of receipt of these instructions is requested.

(Signed) R. K. CRAVENS
Adjutant General

(Seal)

According to this order the preliminary distribution of the Division was as follows, existing units being already at the points indicated:

Unit	Station
Division Headquarters	Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
M. P., Train Hqrs., Amm. & Supply Trains and Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop	Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
7th Trench Mortar Battery	Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
8th Field Artillery (6 in. how.)	Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. (2d Bn. Fort Sill)
Headquarters Troop	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
5th Regiment of Engineers & Train	Corpus Christi, Texas
10th Field Signal Battalion	Little Silver, N. J.
13th Infantry Brigade	Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Unit	Station
19th M. G. Battalion (divisional)	Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Sanitary Train	Chickamauga Park, Ga.
80th Field Artillery (3 inch)	Chickamauga Park, Ga.
79th Field Artillery (3 inch)	Camp Logan, Houston, Texas
14th Infantry Brigade	Fort Bliss, Texas

The existing units at this time were the infantry regiments, the engineer regiment, the field signal battalion and two field artillery regiments. The 79th Field Artillery existed as the 21st Cavalry. Other units were organized by transfers of personnel from existing units.

The general officers assigned to the Division at this time were:

Brigadier General Charles H. Barth, 13th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier General Benjamin A. Poore, 14th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier General Tieman N. Horn, 7th Field Artillery Brigade.

General Barth arrived at Headquarters, 13th Brigade, December 28, 1917, and finding himself the senior officer of the Division, he assumed command and issued, on January 1, 1918, General Order No. 1, Headquarters 7th Division.

On January 28, 1918, a wire was received from the War Department directing that the 13th Brigade and 80th Field Artillery should move to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. Division Headquarters remained officially at Camp Wheeler until the first of May when the War Department ordered it and all other divisional units there (except the 8th Field Artillery) to Camp MacArthur. The Headquarters Troop, 19th M. G. Battalion and Sanitary Train Headquarters also arrived about this time. With the arrival of the 14th Infantry Brigade from Fort Bliss, June 15 to 17, 1918, there was assembled at Camp MacArthur as much of the Division as ever came together before leaving for France. On June 20th the 80th Field Artillery left to join the rest of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade at Anniston, Alabama. The Division did not see its field artillery again until after the Armistice.

The infantry brigades and trains remained in a very depleted condition until the middle of May, when 11,700 selective service men were received. Many of these were rejected as a result of the sorting process designed to isolate defectives, enemy aliens, conscientious objectors, etc. Other vacancies were caused by the constant demands of the War Department for the transfer of men to other organizations whose need was urgent. Apparently the Regular Army units were considered to be inexhaustible reservoirs of material for officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists. About 5,000 replacements arrived from Camp Travis, Texas, while the Division was entraining for the port of embarkation, and some of these were assigned to the units still in camp without the customary delay for quarantine and classification. The remaining vacancies, about 4,000 in number, were filled from the unassigned men at Camp Merritt, many of whom had been left behind by other divisions. Of the men received during the period from the

View north in Villers-en-Haye. Division Headquarters are in the large building in the center with trees in front. A bugler is constantly on duty in the church tower to give warning of the approach of enemy airplanes. The streets would be immediately cleared of all men upon his signal.

7th Division Adjutant's Office, Villers-en-Haye

middle of May to the first of August, approximately 15,000 were accepted and went abroad with the Division.

The problem of training was complicated by the very abundance of unco-ordinated assistance furnished by the War Department. General Pershing had requested repeatedly that the training of combat troops in the United States be limited in the main to a thorough foundation in physical development, disciplinary training and other basic elements of soldiering, leaving the special training for trench warfare to be acquired in the training areas in France. This simple formula was not followed. The voluminous literature sent from Washington included everything printed on the subject by our allies and by the A. E. F., as well as training instructions from the War Department in ample quantity. Special instructors included those from the French and British military missions, and later some sent from the A. E. F. Visits by inspectors and representatives of the training branch were numerous, and each of these usually emphasized some phase of training. The schools alone, prescribed by higher authority or recommended by special instructors, threatened to absorb all the time and energy of officers and non-commissioned officers whose principal occupation should have been the care and training of their units. Because of this situation it became necessary to ignore a great deal of this outside assistance, however authoritative it might appear.

Of great value to the Division was the instruction and advice given by the representatives of our allies. Unfortunately the names of all of these are not now available to the compiler of this history. The senior French instructor was Captain Henri E. Bréant, who became a resident of New York after the war. Among the French specialists were Lieutenants Jacques Antoine-May and Jean Du Sault, both of whom accompanied the Division to France. Lieutenant Antoine-May was wounded later by the premature explosion of a hand grenade while giving instruction in the Puvenelle sector. The names of other French officers who joined the Division in France will be found in subsequent chapters.

A great deal might be written concerning the difficulties encountered at this period in the organization and training of the Division, but the subject does not fall within the limitations of this work. Other divisions probably had similar problems. The task was somewhat similar to that of a man trying to play a game of solitaire in a high wind—the cards blowing away as fast as they were laid down. The above outline covers the activities of the Division as a whole during its organization period. The following paragraphs give in more detail events within the constituent units during the same period.

Thirteenth Infantry Brigade at Waco, Texas

Various rumors as to the next move of the 13th Brigade were afloat, and many offered directly contrary prospects. But on February 2, 1918,

the entrainment at Lytle, Georgia, for Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, was begun. The movement was completed on the 8th, and the Brigade went into camp at Waco in the section just vacated by the 32d Division. In the 55th Infantry the Machine Gun and Supply Companies were filled practically to war strength, and Headquarters Company to one hundred and eighty-five men, by transfer from the lettered companies, leaving the latter only about sixty men each. Captain Addison B. Freeman took command of Headquarters Company and the Signal, One Pounder and Trench Mortar Platoons were formed. This same organization was also completed in the 56th Infantry, and gradually both regiments functioned more in accord with what was prescribed for A. E. F. units. English and French instructors arrived early in March, and the brigade received intensive training in automatic rifles, grenades, gas, bayonet, machine guns, trench mortars and field fortifications under their directions. Special ranges were constructed. Details of officers were sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for special training, and also to Camp Perry for a month's course in musketry.

In April the 56th Infantry had as its intelligence officer First Lieutenant (later Captain) Burkett Miller, and its gas officer Captain Moore. Each battalion had also its intelligence officer. For some time there had been an assistant regimental adjutant, First Lieutenant Joseph Cohen, and later Lieutenant William H. Allen. Lieutenant Colonel Clarence K. LaMotte joined the Regiment on March 19th. Captain Parker took command of Headquarters Company, and Lieutenant (later captain) Carl J. Lewis became supply officer. The personnel department was organized on May 15th, with Captain William Ernst as personnel adjutant.

The Brigade and its Regiments gave a series of very delightful dinner dances in the Hotel Raleigh, Waco. The people of Waco were most cordial and friendly, and the stay there was regarded as one of the most pleasant experiences of the 13th Brigade. Among other diversions, "The Follies of the 55th," a regimental show, was given in the Liberty Theatre for all of the troops in Camp MacArthur, and then repeated in Waco several times for different organizations in the city. In the spring athletics, the baseball team of the same regiment was successful in defeating all other teams in camp.

Nineteenth Machine Gun Battalion

The 19th Machine Gun Battalion was organized at Camp Forrest, Georgia, January, 1, 1918, as a four-company, animal-drawn organization, with Captain E. G. Beuret, infantry, in command. The companies were of approximately fifty men each; the enlisted men were drawn from the 17th and 56th Infantry Regiments. On March 8th, the Battalion was changed to a two-company motorized organization. Companies C and D of the old organization were transferred as D Company, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, and D Company, 21st Machine Gun Battalion, respectively.

During the period from January 1 to March 30, 1918, Captain E. G. Beuret, Captain T. L. Martin and First Lieutenant Schwartzwalder attended the Vickers Machine Gun School of the British Mission at Camp Forrest. Upon completion of this school, and until May 8th, one British Vickers gun was used for instruction in the officers' school, the non-commissioned officers' school, and for the instruction of the 19th Machine Gun Battalion, Company D, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, and Company D of the 21st Machine Gun Battalion. About May 1st, four American Vickers were received and used in the instruction.

On May 9th, Major E. G. Beuret was ordered to Washington for duty in the I. G. D., and Captain Thomas L. Martin assumed command. The following day the 19th left for Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for station.

The Division Headquarters Moves to Waco

On May 5th, General Order No. 6, Headquarters 7th Division, announced that the headquarters of the Division had moved from Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, Brigadier General Charles H. Barth in command. Colonel Harrison Hall, F. A., was announced as Provost Marshal, vice Captain W. J. Weissheimer, who was made assistant Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel William P. Kitts, was detailed acting Division Adjutant, Major Richard F. White, acting Division Judge Advocate, Major George V. Fiske, acting Division Surgeon, and Major John T. Halsell, M. R. C., acting Division Sanitary Inspector, vice Captain C. J. Murn, M. R. C., who remained on the staff as assistant.

May 10th was the date of the appearance of General Order No. 7, providing for the organization of the 7th Train Headquarters and Military Police and the 7th Ammunition Train. On May 28th, Lieutenant Colonel Michael H. Barry, C. A. C., was detailed Provost Marshal and commanding officer of Trains and Military Police, relieving Colonel Harrison Hall, F. A., as Provost Marshal.

Colonel James V. Heidt assumed command of the 55th Infantry on May 13th, relieving Major B. E. Grey, who had been in command of the Regiment since his assignment on December 12th. Major William F. Hoey took command of the 3d Battalion, and Major James Regan, recently attached to the Regiment, took the 2d Battalion. Three days later Major A. L. Bump, who, since October 8th, 1917, had been on duty as camp quartermaster at Camp Forrest, returned to the 56th Infantry.

During May the enlisted personnel of the Regiments was increased to about twenty-one hundred each, and in June to thirty-five hundred, when the companies were brought to war strength. Those added were drafted men, thus making a distinct and lasting change in the character of the organization, for now the Division was more a National Army than a Regular Army command, despite the fact that it was designated as a Regular Army unit. These

Complete 7th Division Staff, Fifteenth Training Area, France

From left to right, top row—Lieutenant V. Hawkins, Lieutenant Sintzenich

Second row—Lieutenant J. R. Burke, Lieutenant E. E. Frisch, Lieutenant H. A. Weeks, Lieutenant S. Feiwell, Lieutenant L. L. Wilkinson, Lieutenant R. Aldwell, Lieutenant H. D. Gaggstatter, Chaplain McCarthy, Lieutenant A. R. Seligman.

Third row—Captain H. L. Foreman, Chaplain E. Evans, Lieutenant H. H. Fay, Lieutenant E. T. Fell, Captain D. H. Armstrong, Captain Alex. Berwick, Captain A. T. Rush, Lieutenant P. R. Parmalee, Lieutenant H. C. Nichols, Captain John A. Miller, Lieutenant C. P. Davis, Lieutenant John W. Kamper.

Fourth row—Major C. W. Gwinner, Major A. D. Alcorn, Major John T. Halsell, Major Edwin A. Tobin, Major V. V. Taylor, Major W. Withington, Major H. C. Rush, Major Wm. J. Calvert, Major E. W. Fales, Captain A. A. Brown, Captain John Potts, Lieutenant H. L. Savage.

Bottom row—Major J. A. Hadley, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Reed, Lieutenant Colonel G. L. McEntee, Major R. Waldo, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Lane, Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Taylor, Jr., Brigadier General Charles H. Barth, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Degen, First Lieutenant J. H. R. Timanus, First Lieutenant L. Simons, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Williams, Lieutenant Colonel G. Fiske, Captain Jefferson H. Fulton.

men were organized into provisional companies, innoculated, and given training separately under officers and non-commissioned officers from the Brigade. The majority of the draftees were from the following States:

Illinois, Pennsylvania,
Michigan, Iowa,
Missouri.

These companies were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel LaMotte.

Division Headquarters Personnel

Up to this time the personnel of Division Headquarters was small, and as General Barth, the Commanding General, was also charged with the duty of commander of a camp with large numbers of men not of the 7th Division, much of his time and energy, as well as that of the Staff was taken up with purely camp routine matters. Gradually a distinct 7th Division Staff was built up. The following is a list with dates of all the additions and changes in the personnel of Division Headquarters:

March 8th First Lieutenant J. H. R. Timanus appointed Aide to Brigadier General Barth.

May 17th Captain Chas. W. Gwinner announced as Division Veterinarian.

" 23d Captain J. W. Weissheimer relieved as assistant to the Provost Marshal and announced as Personnel Officer.

" 27th Lieutenant Colonel Allie W. Williams, M. C., announced as Division Surgeon, vice Major George V. Fiske.

" 28th Major John Alden Degen, Cav., announced as Division Adjutant.

" 28th Lieutenant Colonel William P. Kitts, I. G., announced as Division Inspector.

" 31st Mr. Dinsmore Upton announced as Division Athletic Director.

June 1st First Lieutenant Clarke W. Willis, O. R. C., appointed Gas Officer.

" 2d First Lieutenant Lewis Simons, 55th Infantry, announced as Aide.

" 10th Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Taylor, Jr., G. S., announced as Chief of Staff.

" 10th Major Arthur W. Lane, G. S., announced as Assistant Chief of Staff.

" 13th Major J. T. Halsell appointed Assistant Division Surgeon.

" 17th Major Winthrop Withington, Ord. N. A., was announced as Division Ordnance Officer.

" 19th Second Lieutenant Reis J. Ryland detailed as Assistant Division Signal Officer.

June 20th Major E. A. Tobin, M. R. C., announced as Division Sanitary Inspector.
" 26th Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Gregg, 64th Infantry, made Acting Division Inspector.
" 27th First Lieutenant L. L. Wilkinson, 55th Infantry, announced as Assistant Division Adjutant.
" 27th First Lieutenant Roy E. Aldwell, 64th Infantry, announced as Assistant Division Personnel Officer.
" 27th First Lieutenant Burkett Miller, 64th Infantry, announced as Assistant Division Inspector.
" 27th Second Lieutenant Harris H. Clark, 64th Infantry, announced as Assistant Division Inspector.
July 4th Captain H. L. Foreman announced as acting Division Quartermaster.

The Two Brigades Are Assembled at Waco, Texas, June 13, 1918

In compliance with orders to mobilize the 7th Division on June 13, 1918, the 14th Infantry Brigade moved to Waco, Texas, where it also received sufficient National Army recruits to increase it to war strength. The equipment for field service was made as complete as possible. Springfield rifles were exchanged for Enfields (Springfield Mod. 1917), and for the five weeks following at Camp MacArthur the recruits were pushed through the rudiments of drill and target practice.

On July 6th the Division intelligence school was opened. All the regimental and battalion sections were formed into a large separate organization that was quartered and messed together. Major G. L. McEntee, Signal Corps, was detailed as acting Division Intelligence Officer vice Lieutenant H. D. Gaggstater relieved, and First Lieutenant Edgar T. Fell was detailed as Assistant Intelligence Officer. Second Lieutenant H. A. Weeks was assigned from Washington as an Assistant Division Intelligence Officer.

In the meantime the warning order to the Regiments was sent out, directing them to be prepared to move overseas about July 15th, and at last on July 18th, the movement of the Division began, en route for Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

A special advance party, consisting of Brigadier General Barth, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Williams, M. C., Major A. W. Lane, G. S., Captain Alexander Berwick, Q. M. R. C., and First Lieutenant J. H. R. Timanus, Inf. A. D. C., had left some days before, and sailed on July 26th on the *U. S. S. Finland*, arriving at Brest August 6th. Brigadier General Horn became the temporary Division Commander. An advance party of billeting and debarkation officers and the advance school detail also preceded the Division. The first units of the Division arrived at Camp Merritt about the 22d of the month,

and, with the arrival of each, active and very hasty preparations in the matter of equipping and organizing for overseas was begun.

At Camp MacArthur the Division had been completely equipped with animal-drawn transportation. No animals or vehicles were taken to Camp Merritt, as all shipping was needed at this time for the transportation of men and such supplies as could not be procured abroad.

*

*Brigadier General Lutz Wahl, of the 14th Infantry Brigade, and some of his Staff Officers at the Advanced P. C., Moulin de Jaulny, November 11th.

Left to right—Brigadier General Wahl, Lieutenant Harriss H. Clark, Lieutenant Vernon D. Beatty, Captain Waldo E. Rosebush, Major Paul C. Raborg, Lieutenant Douglas O. Langstall

CHAPTER II

The Formation of the Auxiliary Units

IN ORDER to make a clearer picture of the history of the 7th Division up to the time of its embarkation overseas, full accounts of the organization and early life of the other units of the Division not included in the two infantry Brigades, such as the Trains and the 10th Field Signal Battalion, have been purposely omitted thus far in the compilation. Chapter II is therefore set aside for a history of each of these separate organizations up to the time they joined the 7th Division in France.

Tenth Field Signal Battalion

The 10th Field Signal Battalion was organized in July, 1917, at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J. John H. Stutesman was its first commanding officer, taking command in the beginning as a first lieutenant, and then as a captain, and finally as major. Major Stutesman was succeeded by Major Joseph E. Ware, who after commanding the Battalion for three months, was succeeded by Major Gustav Hirach. Major Hirach commanded the organization during all its activities in the zone of operations, and was succeeded on January 10, 1919, by Major Felix B. LaCrosse, who was in command on May 25, 1919.

The organization was severely handicapped in its training at Camp Vail by calls for replacements and excessive guard and fatigue duties, and it was not until mid-April, 1918, that the battalion received its full quota of men and began intensive preparations for overseas work.

Access was not to be had to equipment of the type then being used in France for lines of information, and therefore a large proportion of the time allotted was taken up in perfecting the personnel in matters of discipline. The unit remained detached from its Division until some time after the arrival in France, and of necessity it failed to receive the training to be derived from actual co-operation with line troops, which would seem to be so essential to all signal corps organizations.

Measles, to which the army recruit is always subject, curtailed the limited training schedule seriously by reason of numerous quarantines in the Spring of 1918. August 17, 1918, saw the battalion entrained for Hoboken, from which port it sailed for France, August 18, 1918.

Train Headquarters

Train Headquarters and Military Police was organized May 10, 1918, under the command of Colonel Harrison Hall, F. A., with two companies of Military Police, Train Headquarters Detachment, Medical Detachment, Veterinary Field Units Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Mobile Veterinary Section No. 7. On

May 28th, Colonel Hall was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Michael H. Barry, C. A. C. First Lieutenant Paul G. Corker, infantry, functioned as adjutant to Colonel Barry, with Second Lieutenant E. B. Minnick, F. A., as supply officer. First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Longacre commanded Company A Military Police with Second Lieutenant George H. Smith as assistant. First Lieutenant William Dewhurst commanded Company B, with First Lieutenant John J. DeWald as assistant. First Lieutenant C. W. Castner was medical officer, First Lieutenant John R. Morse in command of Mobile Veterinary Section No. 7, First Lieutenant John N. Campbell with Veterinary Field Unit No. 2, attached to the 7th Ammunition Train, and First Lieutenant George P. Bard with Veterinary Field Unit No. 1.

First Lieutenants Francis Trainor and Franklyn Rabineau, Second Lieutenants Arthur K. West and Millard F. Day were assigned to the Military Police; First Lieutenant George B. Miller relieved First Lieutenant Castner as medical officer; Lieutenant Colonel Michael H. Barry was promoted to the rank of Colonel; First Lieutenants Paul G. Corker, Benjamin F. Longacre, William Dewhurst, promoted to captains; Second Lieutenants G. H. Smith and E. B. Minnick, promoted to First Lieutenants; First Lieutenant Walter E. Ferguson, D. C., attached as dental surgeon.

As such the organization left Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, on July 29, 1918, for Camp Merritt, N. J., the port of embarkation. At this camp an ordnance detachment of five men was assigned to the organization.

The unit left Camp Merritt on August 16th, for France, on board the French liner *Niagara,* and arrived at Bordeaux, August 28, 1918. There camp was made in barracks at Camp Genicart, just out of the city, until August 31, 1918. From this camp the companies went to Ancy-le-Franc, and arrived at the latter station on September 2, 1918. At Ancy-le-Franc, Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Saylor and three men of Veterinary Field Unit No. 3 reported for duty September 14, 1918, and were attached to the 5th Engineer Train.

Military Police

The 7th Division Military Police Company which was destined to act as police for the 7th Division, both during training and on overseas duty, was organized at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, May 10, 1918, under the command of Colonel Harrison Hall, F. A., Provost Marshal of the Division and Commanding Officer of Train Headquarters and Military Police.

The first assignment of officers was as follows:

First Lieutenant Alfred R. Teter from 80th Field Artillery.
First Lieutenant Paul G. Corker from 55th Infantry.
First Lieutenant John J. DeWald from the 55th Infantry.
Captain John E. Copeland from the 56th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant George H. Smith from the 56th Infantry.

Regimental Headquarters of the 55th Infantry in [illegible]

The above-named officers reported for duty on May 11th, and took command of the two Military Police Companies A and B with fourteen men, assigned from the 80th Field Artillery and the 56th Infantry. On or about May 15, 1918, an assignment of enlisted men arrived from El Paso, Texas, and were ordered to duty with Companies A and B. These men who had been taken from the 34th and 64th Infantry Regiments were given to B and A Companies respectively.

On May 20th, First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Longacre, assigned from the 80th Field Artillery, took command of Company A. Lieutenant Corker, then commander of Company A, relieved Second Lieutenant George H. Smith, as adjutant, who in turn was assigned to Company A. First Lieutenant William Dewhurst, from 80th Field Artillery, was sent to Company B of which organization he took command. First Lieutenant Frederick Scroggs, also of the 80th, was assigned to Company B.

The two companies began training and from time to time enlisted men were assigned from the infantry and artillery to bring their quota to war strength. From the second draft the companies received about fifty recruits from the Middle West. In the early part of June, Second Lieutenant Arthur K. West, of the 34th Infantry, was assigned to Company A, and Second Lieutenant Millard F. Day, 64th Infantry, to Company B.

During the months of June and July, the two Companies A and B did the prescribed police duties for the Division which was then stationed at Camp MacArthur, and they also kept up their intensive training in preparation to go overseas. The companies left for Camp Merritt on July 28, 1918, arriving there on August 2d. A delay of two weeks then ensued, during which time First Lieutenant Franklyn L. Rabineau joined A and First Lieutenant Francis Trainor, B Companies. On August 16th, both organizations sailed for France.

Supply Train (Motor)

On May 10, 1918, the 7th Supply Train (Motor) of the 7th Division, began its career at Camp MacArthur, Texas, with Captain Harvey M. Snyder, Q. M. C., in command. Captain Snyder with the help of one sergeant and one private, took up the task of organization. In the course of a few days more sergeants from the Quartermaster Detachment were received.

The first assignment of recruits was received on May 22d, and to these men the work of policing camp was allotted. At the same time it was necessary to form a headquarters force, so a few stenographers, bank clerks and other clerical men were relieved from the gravel pile and the other details and put in the office where they could be of more service. A steady assignment of recruits kept reporting until June 10th, when the last assignment was received. The train was then composed of headquarters and the six companies A to F, inclusive. In the meanwhile the Medical Detachment, under Captain Harvey S. Brown, was organized.

The several sergeants, and in cases privates, under the efficient supervision of First Lieutenant Joseph C. Boltz, Q. M. C., who was attached to the organization, assumed the difficult task of teaching the recruits the rudiments of drill. In addition to the usual infantry drill, the companies on different occasions made trips with trucks, taking their cooks, field ranges, and other equipment necessary for camping. On these trips the men received practical instruction and experience in driving trucks and in making and breaking camp.

From June 15th to July 21st several officers were received and assigned:

June 15th First Lieutenant F. R. Jellison reported for duty, and was assigned to Company B.

" 17th First Lieutenant F. R. Searle reported for duty, and was assigned to Company C.

Later First Lieutenant H. P. Fife reported for duty, and was assigned to Company D.

The first appointment of non-commissioned officers was made on July 3d. On July 5th, Second Lieutenant Carl W. Smith reported and was assigned to Company F, and on July 14th, First Lieutenant W. H. Selden was assigned to Company E. On July 16th, the following officers reported and were assigned as follows: Captain C. A. Heisler to Company A, Second Lieutenant Evan R. Jones as adjutant, Second Lieutenant Walter T. Crouch to Company A. On July 18th, Captain Snyder was appointed Major, Q. M. C., and on the same date the following officers reported and were assigned: Second Lieutenant O. W. Reynolds to Company E, Second Lieutenant S. F. Dick to Company D, Second Lieutenant F. J. McConnell to Company F. The day following First Lieutenant W. W. Merrill, D. C., was added to the Medical Detachment. On July 21st, Second Lieutenant Constant DeBie, Jr., reported and was assigned to Company C. First Lieutenant Boltz was then relieved from duty with the Supply Train and rejoined the Quartermaster Detachment from which he had been detailed.

On July 23d, all companies received instruction and practice on the target range. On July 29th, the entire organization left Camp MacArthur and after a pleasant journey by rail up the Mississippi Valley and across the northern part of Ohio and New York, arrived at Camp Merritt on August 2d. There the entire personnel was re-equipped for overseas service, and all extra clothing was turned in. On August 16th, at 2.15 a. m., all companies except Headquarters, left Camp Merritt and marched to Alpine Landing, N. J.; Headquarters Company, in charge of the baggage, had gone the evening before. The Train sailed for France August 16th, at 12 noon.

Ammunition Train

The 7th Ammunition Train was actually organized in March, 1918, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, although orders calling for its organization had been received in December, 1917, from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C.

The following personnel reported in January, 1918:

Lieutenant Colonel Michael H. Barry, C. A. C.

Major T. H. Koch.

Major LeRoy Bartlett.

Second Lieutenant Donald McDonald joined in March, 1918, and the following officers were attached during the same month:

First Lieutenant Owen F. Monahan, O. R. C.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Calvin, M. C.

First Lieutenant H. P. Atwood, M. C.

Captain H. S. Thorne, O. R. C.

Lieutenant Huston, O. R. C., was honorably discharged March 20, 1918, pursuant to telegram A. G. O., Washington, D. C., March 16, 1918.

The enlisted strength of the train in March was: Line 7, M. O. R. S. 45, Ordnance Detachment 23, line officers 4, and 6 attached officers. During the month of April, 1918, 108 men were transferred to the organization and the following officers joined during the same period:

First Lieutenant F. W. Miller, F. A. R. C., assigned to Company A.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Ruhl, F. A. R. C.

Second Lieutenant John M. Campbell.

First Lieutenant M. S. McMurphy, F. A. R. C., assigned to Company E.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Moehnert, F. A. R. C., assigned to Company F.

Second Lieutenant Melvin J. Gandolfo, appointed adjutant.

One hundred and nineteen horses were transferred from the 8th Field Artillery on April 6th, and were turned in to the Remount Station on April 28th. In May the 7th Ammunition Train and attached troops consisted of the 7th M. O. R. S., Ordnance Detachment and Medical Detachment. It left Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, by rail and reached Camp MacArthur, Waco, on May 5, 1918. Four hundred and thirty-four horses were transferred from the 19th Field Artillery on May 10th and two hundred and one enlisted men from the 80th Field Artillery on May 23d and 24th.

The following officers joined the train during this period:

Captain John E. Copeland, from 56th Infantry, May 15th, and assigned to Company B.

Captain Peter B. Jones, Infantry, from 56th Infantry, May 18th, and assigned to Company C.

First Lieutenant Josiah L. Brannon, from 56th Infantry, May 18th, and assigned to Company B.

Second Lieutenant A. N. Crouch, I. R. C., from 56th Infantry, May 18th, and assigned to Company D.

First Lieutenant A. R. Teter, Cavalry, from 80th Field Artillery, May 18th, and assigned to Company F.

Second Lieutenant W. B. Seward, I. R. C., 56th Infantry, May 18th, and assigned to Company G.

A salvaged French Tank being repaired by the Engineers.

A 90 m/m gun, Model 1878, being brought into Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Dieulouard, October 23d. This gun was used during the St. Mihiel drive and proved to be very accurate and effective. Captain C. L. Paine, commanding officer M. O. R. S.

Captain William E. McMimm was attached to, and joined the train for temporary duty May 18th. The strength of the organization then was seventeen line officers, eight attached officers, five hundred and ninety-nine enlisted men, line, sixty-five enlisted men, attached.

During the month of June, 1918, the 7th Ammunition Train while stationed at Waco performed the usual camp and field duties, including instruction of recruits and non-commissioned officers, and conducted a motor instruction school. Three headquarters were established on June 1st, viz., Train Headquarters, Horse Battalion Headquarters, Motor Battalion Headquarters.

The train was reviewed on June 28th, by Lieutenant Colonel Michael H. Barry, commander of Trains and Military Police. Its strength then was thirty-three officers, and one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight men. During the month of July the usual camp duties were performed and in addition a trade test of the Motor Battalion was held by First Lieutenant E. Buhler, A. G. D.

The train left Texas on August 1st for Camp Merritt, N. J., in three sections. All had arrived by the evening of August 4th. Following this there was a period of ten days which was given over to the equipping of the troops for overseas service, and then the organization embarked for France on August 17th.

Sanitary Train

By order of the War Department, the 7th Sanitary Train was organized on December 29, 1917. Its field hospital and ambulance sections came into being at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, while the headquarters detachment was formed at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia. The companies comprising the train were Field Hospitals Nos. 22, 34, 35 and 36 and Ambulance Companies Nos. 22, 34, 35 and 36. The companies numbered 22 were animal drawn, while the others were motorized.

Instruction was begun at once in the drill for sanitary troops, litter, ambulance, pitching of hospitals, setting up of dressing stations, etc. Trench litter drill received especial attention.

The personnel was being constantly drawn upon for base hospital and divisional sanitary troops for other divisions. An example of the amount of work done in the way of training and supplying personnel to other organizations may be shown from the history of Field Hospital No. 34, which during its existence at Camp Greenleaf trained four hundred and eighty-five men and had twenty-seven officers enrolled.

The Train Headquarters Detachment was transferred to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, May 2, 1918, at which time the field hospitals and ambulance companies were prepared to join the train, but this movement was not ordered. The commander of the train, Lieutenant Colonel George V. Fiske, M. R. C., came to Camp Greenleaf, June 22, 1918. On July 9, 1918, by War Department orders, the various organizations were assigned their

definite personnel for overseas duty. They left Georgia in two sections, and after two nights and one and one-half days, arrived at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Here, the usual outfitting occurred and after three weeks, on August 13, 1918, the train left from Alpine Landing and embarked on the *U. S. S. Matsonia* at Pier No. 4, Hoboken, N. J.

Headquarters Troop

The troop was organized at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on December 4, 1917, from the 11th U. S. Cavalry, and was under command of Victor V. Taylor, Captain of Cavalry, with First Lieutenant Charles P. Davis and Second Lieutenant J. R. Burke, as his assistants.

It moved to Camp MacArthur at Waco, Texas, arriving there April 30, 1918. From Camp MacArthur, on July 18, 1918, it proceeded to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and arrived there July 23, 1918.

The troop embarked from Camp Merritt for overseas service August 3, 1918, and reached Brest, France, on August 11, 1918. From this port it moved to Ancy-le-Franc, on August 17, 1918, arriving in the training area on August 19, 1918. At that time Captain Victor V. Taylor was relieved from command by promotion and First Lieutenant Charles P. Davis took command from September 9th to October 18, 1918. Second Lieutenant J. R. Burke, who had received his promotion to First Lieutenant, was carried as an attached officer.

On September 27th, the Division Headquarters was moved to Gondreville, and established there on September 30, 1918. From this station the Division P. C. was moved to Villers-en-Haye, October 9, 1918, and during this period the command was taken by Captain Winfield W. Smith, infantry. He continued in command from October 18th to October 28th, when he was relieved by Captain George W. Bowes, cavalry; First Lieutenants Charles P. Davis and J. R. Burke were his lieutenants during the remainder of the war.

First Lieutenant Lugar and Lieutenant Howell, M. C., attending wounded in rear of first line near Jaulny, October 27, 1918

First Lieutenant Lugar and Lieutenant Howell attending wounded in rear of first line during gas attack, Jaulny, October 27, 1918

CHAPTER III

The Departure Overseas and the Training Area in France

The following is a schedule of all sailings of the 7th Division Units:

Unit	From	Date 1918	Ship	Arrived	Date
Advance Party	Hoboken	July 26	*Finland*	Brest	Aug. 6, 1918
5th Engineers	"	July 31	*Mallory*	Brest	Aug. 12, 1918
Div. Hqtrs. 13th Brig. Hq. 55th Inf. 56th Inf. 20th M. G. Bn. Hqtrs. Troop	"	Aug. 3	*Leviathan*	Brest	Aug. 11, 1918
21st M. G. Bn.	"	Aug. 8	*Louisville*	Liverpool	Aug. 20, 1918
7th Sanitary Tr.	"	Aug. 14	*Matsonia*	Brest	Aug. 25, 1918
64th Inf.	"	Aug. 14	*Manchuria*	(2 days out, returned to port)	
7th Supply Tr. Train Hqtrs. 7th M. P. Cos.	"	Aug. 16	*Niagara*	Bordeaux	Aug. 27, 1918
79th F. A. 8th F. A. 10th F. S. Bn. 19th M. G. Bn. 7th Am. Tr. less Cos. A and B	"	Aug. 18	*George Washington*	Brest	Aug. 28, 1918
Co. M. 64th Inf	"	Aug. 18	*Von Steuben*	Brest	Aug. 28, 1918
34th Inf.	"	Aug. 18	*America*	Brest	Aug. 27, 1918
80th F. A. Cos. A, B, 7th Am. Tr.	"	Aug. 22	*Lenape*	Brest	Sept. 3, 1918
7th Trench Mortar Btry.	"	Aug. 22	*President Grant*	Brest	Sept. 7, 1918
64th Infantry (less 2d, Bn.)	"	Aug. 24	*La France*	Brest	Sept. 3, 1918
2d Bn. 64th Inf.	"	Aug. 24	*Mount Vernon*	Brest	Sept. 3, 1918
113th Engrs.	"	Sept. 15	*Finland*	Brest	Sept. 28, 1918

Incidents of the Voyages

On the trip of the *Leviathan,* leaving New York on August 3d, the record was established for the number of men carried destined for the A. E. F. She transported then 482 army officers, 10,305 enlisted men, 106 civilians and others, a crew of 2,144 officers and men, 521 naval officers and men for overseas duty—a total of 13,558 men on board.

On the *Matsonia,* the men of the sanitary train shared the duties of guarding ship, manning lookouts and other duty details, with six squadrons

of aviation troops. They utilized the entire capacity of the ship. The sanitary train furnished the medical officers for sick call. The sanitation of the ship received the greatest praise, and it was stated by the commanding officer that the ship had been policed better by the sanitary train than by any previous organization. It is of interest to learn that even dirt and scrap iron were removed from the hold, where it had been left when the ship was constructed seven years before.

On board the good ship *Manchuria* with the remainder of the convoy, the 64th Infantry set sail, but in the early morning of the 16th, all hands were awakened by a terrific thump and looked expectantly for submarines, but discovered they had broken one of the propeller shafts. Alas! they were not bound for France at all, but in the cold grey dawn of the 16th of August, found themselves all alone out on the high seas limping along at about seven knots on the way back to New York. Once more they entered an embarkation camp. This time it was Camp Mills, Long Island. Once more they completed their records, passenger lists, etc., and once more the Regiment embarked on August 24th for France, this time on the famous liner of the same name.

On August 25th, the ships in the convoy with the *Lenape*, opened fire and the alarm was given "to boats." All boats shot ahead at full speed and cleared the danger. The following morning the *Lenape's* engines were out of order, and several hours were required to repair them. The ship was then two days alone before she overtook the rest of the convoy.

At midnight, September 24th, the *Finland*, with the 113th Engineers on board, accidentally rammed the *S. S. Henderson.* Later it was learned that the damage was slight; however, it gave the troops on both vessels a scare they will never forget.

Upon the arrival in France, for all those units debarking at Brest, a period of four to ten days was spent in the famous rest camp at Pontanezon Barracks before entraining for the 15th Training Area, which had been assigned to the Division.

The 21st Machine Gun Battalion, which debarked at Liverpool on August 20th, marched to Knotty Ash rest camp, where it stayed one night, leaving for Southampton and Havre the next day. Upon arrival there it entrained for Poincon in the 15th Area.

The units arriving on the *Niagara* at Bordeaux, August 27th, were encamped at Camp Genicart and from there reached the training area by rail on September 2d.

The Fifteenth Training Area

Division Headquarters were established at Ancy-le-Franc, Yonne, about August 17, 1918. The bulk of the personnel arrived August 19th. The beau-

Crossing the bridge over the Moselle at Pont-à-Mousson. Any attempt to cross this bridge usually brought artillery fire from the German lines

Another view of the same bridge showing results of German artillery

tiful château of the Duke of Clermont-Tonnerre at this place was turned over to General Barth and his staff as a residence. The 7th Division men were the first American troops that had ever been billeted in this area. Everywhere kind and generous hospitality on the part of the French was met with.

The headquarters of the 13th Brigade and 55th Infantry were set up in Cruzy-le-Chatel, together with the Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Company A of the 55th Infantry.

The following is a list of the other towns in which the brigade was billeted:

Villon	B, C, D Co's,	55th Inf.
Arthonnay	E, F "	" "
Quincerot	G, H "	" "
Villiers-le-Bois	I, K "	" "
Balnot-la-Grange	L, M "	" "
Pacy-sur-Armançon	Supply Co.	" "
Molesme	Hdq., Hdq. Co. and Co's A, B,	56th "
Beauvoir	Mg. Co.	" "
Vertault	C "	" "
Villedieu	D "	" "
Nicey	2d Bn.	" "
Channes	I, K Co's	" "
Bragelogne	L, M "	" "
Grisselles	Supply "	" "

The headquarters of the 14th Brigade were established first at Stigny and later at Argenteuil, and the units of this brigade were situated as follows:

Les Forges	Hdq.	34th Inf.
La Loge Jully	A Co.	" "
La Maine Jully	B "	" "
Château Jully	C "	" "
La Folie	D "	" "
Ravières	E, F "	" "
Fulvy	G, H "	" "
Bréviande and Fontaine-les-Sèches	3d Battalion	" "
Lézinnes	Hdq.	64th Inf.
St. Vinnemer	A, B Co's	" "
Argentenay	C "	" "
Argenteuil	D "	" "
Ancy-le-Libre	K, L "	" "
Vireaux	I "	" "
Stigny	Mg. and E, F, G, H "	" "

3d Battalion was at Argenteuil until September 15th, when it went to Stigny.

Ancy-le-Franc	Field Hospitals
Sennevoy-le-Bas and Sennevoy-le-Haut	19th and 20th Machine Gun Bns.
Gigny	21st " " "
Cusy	10th Field Sig. Bn. & 7th Sup. Train
Pimelles	Ambulance Companies & Infirmary Detachments
Perrigny (Hdqrs.), Etivry, Aisy and Cry	5th Engineers and Train

Soon after the arrival of the Division in the training area the signal and intelligence schools, which had been discontinued at Waco, Texas, reopened at the town of Chassignelles under Lieutenant Colonel G. L. McEntee and Captain E. T. Fell, respectively.

While in the Ancy-le-Franc area the regular four weeks course of training, which all units were required to complete, was given to the men. There they also received their gas masks, steel helmets, Browning machine guns and automatic rifles. On August 23d and 24th the 13th Brigade lost an average of eighty men per company as replacements to the 4th and 26th Divisions. These replacements, 2000 in all, were selected from the best men in the brigade. Many of them lost their lives in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles. An officer of the 26th Division has stated that they were the best replacements he received during the war.

On August 25th, General Order No. 32, 7th Division, announced the following temporary assignments in the Division Staff; G-1, Lieutenant Colonel J. Alden Degen, Assistant Major E. W. Fales; G-2, Major R. Waldo, Assistant Captain Edgar T. Fell; G-3, Major A. W. Lane, Assistant Major J. A. Hadley; Adjutant Lieutenant Colonel J. Alden Degen. Two days later the first division terrain exercise was held. Regimental and battalion commanders and their staff and liaison officers, and one officer and one enlisted man from each company participated.

The Division Surgeon had preceded the Division with the advance party on July 26th, in order to study conditions and to be prepared to meet the requirements under the new order of living conditions which would arise when billeting the men in a French training area.

The health of the troops was excellent in transit, even under the very much over-crowded conditions that existed on all of our transports. In one battalion of the 64th Infantry, which was shipped on the *S. S. La France*, an epidemic of influenza developed during the voyage. The men fell ready prey to pneumonia on their arrival in France, with the result that an epidemic of pneumonia, 100 cases in all, prevailed during the month of September, 1918, in the 15th Training Area.

The 15th Training Area was about 22 miles long and 22 miles wide, and was for the most part rolling ground, with villages scattered three to five miles apart over the area. The men were billeted in barns and stables, which was an entirely new experience to them. Not only was the experience of these billets new but the keeping of pigs, horses and cows in the "back parlors" of the houses filled our men with puzzled wonderment. Carefully carried out instructions about drinking water together with the continuous outdoor life of a soldier in the field resulted in no ill effects from the intimate contact with the piles of manure, which were in this as in so many French training areas characteristic of the villages.

At Ancy-le-Franc, Companies A and B of the 7th Supply Train were assigned to duty with trucks. The condition of these trucks gave the impression that they had just come from the front, and that they had been in continuous service since the beginning of the war. This first experience, therefore, with motor transportation was more one of repairing and, in many cases, rebuilding, than one of driving. The situation, however, put the force of mechanics to the test of originality, resourcefulness and mechanical ability. Much credit is due to them for the manner in which they met and overcame this mechanical emergency, for during that time lack of shop equipment and the great scarcity of parts and tools made the work doubly difficult.

Brigade and division maneuvers, covering a wide terrain, called for strenuous work on the part of the 10th Field Signal Battalion while in the training area. Transportation was virtually non-existent, and long marches to the maneuver grounds, generally in the rain, a hard day's work, and then a march back to the billets, were the order of the day. Often it was necessary for the signal men to work far into the night recovering wire for use on the following day on new terrain. At Cusy eighteen head of horses and six wire carts, the first transportation to be issued to the signal troops, were received.

Major J. A. Hadley, G. S., was announced as division liaison officer and Chaplain George T. McCarthy as division burial officer on August 31st. On September 5th, Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Cummins was announced in general orders as division machine gun officer, and four days later Major V. V. Taylor as M. T. O. and Lieutenant Colonel G. L. McEntee as division liaison officer vice Major Hadley. On September 24th, Major R. L. Avery was announced as A. C. of S. G-1 vice Lieutenant Colonel Degen.

Fifty-sixth Infantry

Lieutenant Colonel LaMotte, Major Boschen, and Lieutenant Jos. J. Cohen had come ahead of the organization with the advance school section, but only Lieutenant Cohen rejoined the Regiment, and at Molesme, immediately upon his return, he was made regimental liaison officer. On August 26th Captain Horace Williams, who had been commanding Company I, took command of Headquarters Company. Captains Parker and Murphy

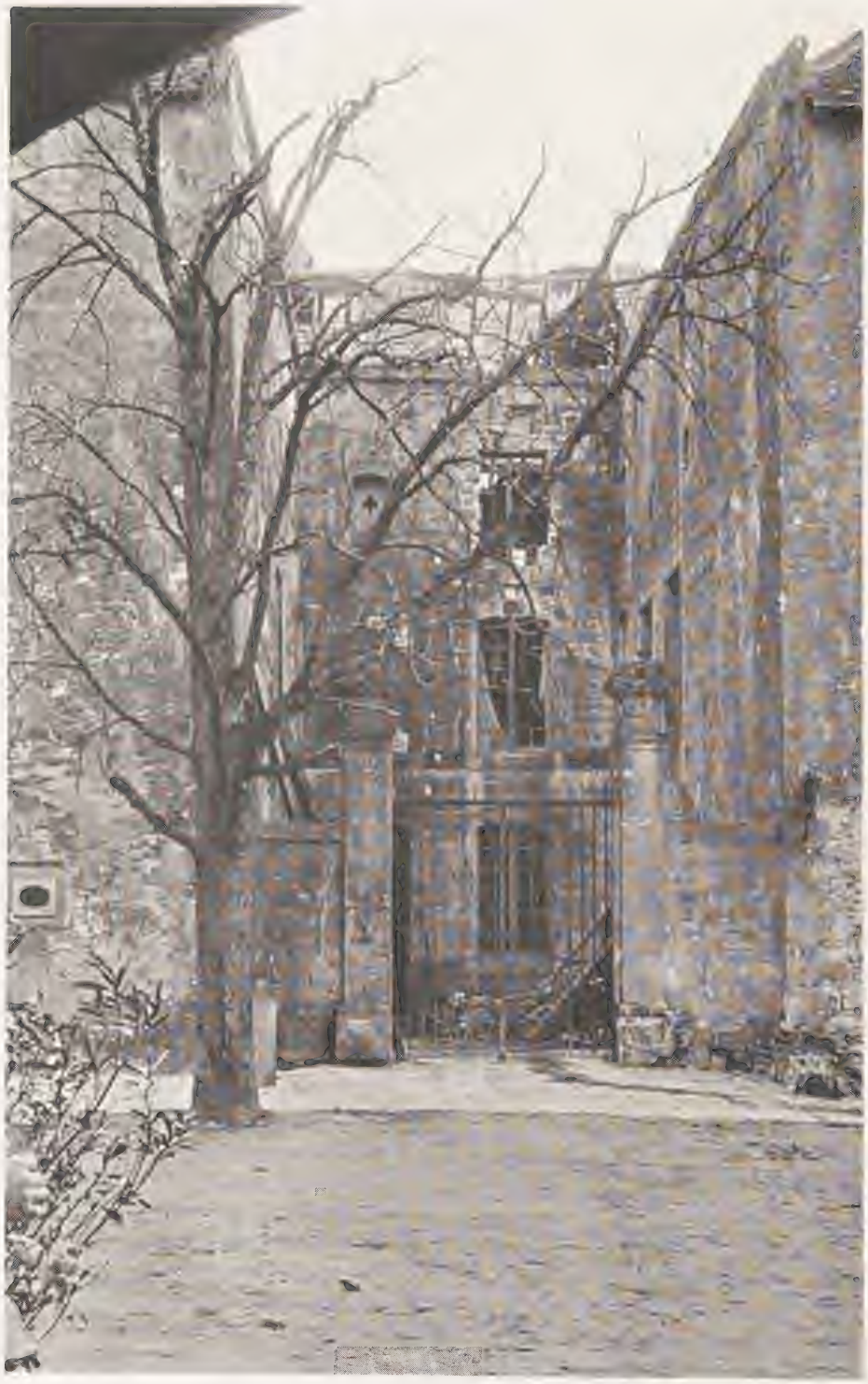
left for Staff School. Captain McConville also left the Regiment on September 25th, to attend the A. E. F. School of the Line at Langres. Here he received his Majority, but did not return to the Regiment until the following January. Lieutenant Cohen succeeded him as acting adjutant.

Fifty-fifth Infantry

On August 31st, Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Wagner and Captain G. S. Brownell, adjutant, left for the Field Officers' School at Langres. In the first week of September, Major W. F. Hoey returned from Langres and assumed command of the 1st Battalion. Upon the promotion of Major B. E. Grey to Lieutenant Colonel he was relieved from assignment to the 55th, and ordered to Headquarters of the Division. Lieutenant Colonel Wagner and Major Brownell returned to the Regiment in the middle of the month, whereupon the latter took command of the 2d Battalion. Captain McIntosh was detailed acting operations officer on the 19th, and Captain A. W. Smith as acting adjutant. On the 22d, Major Bonesteel reported for duty and was assigned to the 3d Battalion.

Twenty-first Machine Gun Battalion

At Gigny the Battalion received its first training with a full complement of Browning machine guns. Lieutenant Colonel Copley Enos left the Battalion on September 17th, and was succeeded on September 26th by Lieutenant Colonel F. F. Black, who in turn was succeeded on September 26th by Major Paul C. Raborg, who commanded the Battalion for the remainder of the period of hostilities. The adjutant was then Lieutenant McKnight, and the company commanders Captains Christie, Miller, McMullin and Gordon, commanding Companies A, B, C and D.



Entrance to Château Jaulny, used as clearing station for wounded

CHAPTER IV

The Departure for the Front

TOWARD the end of September, 1918, it appeared probable that the Division would soon take its place in line. Supplies and equipment for this contingency were still far below what they should have been. Field transportation in particular was almost non-existent, consisting of sixty horses, twenty pack mules (with the Engineer Train) and about thirty motor trucks which had been borrowed from a neighboring area. Much of the armament and equipment with which the Division left the United States had been taken from it at ports of debarkation under the policy of pooling such supplies for issue where they were most urgently needed, and had not been replaced. One energetic salvage officer at Brest even appropriated the colors of one of the infantry regiments, necessitating the dispatch of an officer to that port to recover them.

Because of this critical situation and the almost entire lack of any information from the front, the Chief of Staff set out one day to find the headquarters of the First Army, then, unknown to us, concentrating for the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He went first to G. H. Q. at Chaumont, and was directed in turn to Neufchateau and Toul, nobody apparently being willing to divulge the actual location of the Army Headquarters. Finally, late at night, he located G-4 of the First Army in a village toward the new front, and explained the purpose of his visit. Colonel John L. DeWitt, G. S., the able G-4 of the Army, was a very busy man at the moment, but he personally telephoned orders that all 7th Division requisitions were to be filled at once. The effect was immediate.

In the meantime orders had been received for the movement of the Division to the front. Entraining points designated by higher authority were Pacy-sur-Armançon, Nuits-sous-Ravières and Poinçon-les-Larrey, the first of these being the rail head for the area. The destination was unknown. The details of entraining were prescribed by Field Order No. 1, 7th Division, dated September 25, 1918. The movement started two days later.

As a result of the orders given by Colonel DeWitt, supplies were already pouring in at the rail head by the train load. There was no time to distribute them and no means of doing so. The best that could be done was to reload them on the trains of the units leaving from this point and attempt to sort them out at the destination. With the limited transportation available, the movement of the scattered units to the entraining points was a sufficient problem for the moment. The 55th Infantry did not wait for trucks, but requisitioned vehicles and animals of every description from the countryside and trekked down from the north like a caravan of refugees. Their columns included everything from ox carts to ancient carriages.

Since the units entraining at Pacy did not all go to the same detraining point, and since all units marched from detraining points without field transportation, the confusion with respect to baggage and freight reached a climax difficult to describe. The sudden arrival of 3000 horses a few days later was a temporary embarrassment, but made it possible finally to mobilize the field trains, unpack the harness, and untangle the tons of miscellaneous supplies and equipment which had been hurriedly unloaded at the detraining points. Then, for the first time in France, the Division was able to march without abandoning its baggage.

The 13th Brigade detrained at the rail heads in the vicinity of Pont St. Vincent, some ten or twelve kilometers southwest of Nancy, on September 29, 1918. Brigade Headquarters was set up in Camp Bois L'Eveque, with the 55th Infantry, the 20th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 2d Battalion of the 56th Infantry. Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Supply Company, 56th Infantry, were at Fort Villey-le-Sec.

The 14th Brigade detrained at Maron and Chaligny on September 28-29th. The night marches involved in moving from the detraining points to the Saizerais area were extremely difficult and arduous as the distances were long. In one case the night march covered twenty-seven miles. All were conducted in mud and rain. Brigade Headquarters was established at Avrainville on October 4th. Meanwhile the 34th Infantry, after a one day stop at the towns of Bruley and Lagney, again marched to Manoncourt, Avrainville, Villey St. Etienne and Franchville. The Regiment continued its training in this area until October 7th, when it again moved forward to the vicinity of Minorville and Gezoncourt. Here the allowance of Browning machine guns and automatic rifles was received and the men were given intensive training in their use.

A long night march of twenty-seven miles brought the 1st Battalion Headquarters Company and Machine Gun Company of the 64th Infantry to Domèvre-en-Haye, where the Regimental P. C. was established. The 2d Battalion marched from Maron to Avrainville and the 3d Battalion to Rosières-en-Haye the same night.

However, the 64th did not tarry long in this section, for on the following night orders were given it to relieve the 11th Infantry, 5th Division, in Dieulouard, on the west bank of the Moselle River. The 1st Battalion Headquarters, Machine Gun and Supply Companies moved out at 19 hours 30, and on the way encountered Colonel John B. Bennet of the 11th Infantry, who advised that on account of the casualties in his regiment that day from shell fire, a large number of troops should not be put in Dieulouard, which was still under fire, although nearly fourteen kilometers from the front. The Division Commander had already obtained authority to leave but one battalion in the town and place the others near by. Plans were made accordingly, and these units of the 64th Infantry encamped in the Bois Brule that night and

American narrow gauge railway bringing troops to the front line has trouble in staying on the track. Gezoncourt, October 25th

Big German gun destroyed by the Americans in the St. Mihiel drive, Vieville-en-Haye, 34th Infantry Regimental Sector

relieved the 11th Infantry on the following night. On the night of September 30th, while the Germans shelled the town, the relief was completed and the P. C. of the 64th Infantry was established in Dieulouard. It is believed that the 64th Infantry perhaps holds the record as a United States regiment for the short time between debarkation in France on September 4, 1918, and arrival at a position at the front under fire on September 30, 1918.

While in Dieulouard the regimental units of the 64th Infantry were in support of the 69th French Division holding the Marbache sector. It was here, on reconnoissances of the French positions, that the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regiment got their first glimpse of Metz from the heights just north of Landremont. The 2d Battalion, Major J. B. Hunt commanding, was ordered up from Avrainville, and went into Dieulouard, following the 1st Battalion, Major Paul J. Mueller commanding. The 3d Battalion, Captain Strickland commanding, had been diverted, and went into camp in the Bois de Liverdun with the Battalion P. C. at Marbache. Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Gregg was ordered from Dieulouard to take command of the 3d Battalion on the following day.

Due to precautions and the good judgment of the Regimental Commander, together with good fortune, the 64th Infantry sustained no losses while in Dieulouard, although they were shelled regularly and visited by bombing planes. Prior to this the 11th Infantry had had over eighty casualties in this town, and the colored troops of the 92d Division, who came in afterwards, suffered losses also.

Here the Regiment was finally completely equipped with automatic rifles and gas masks, and gas discipline was forcibly emphasized, in preparation for the severe gassing with which the Boche was wont to greet all new troops coming into sector.

After the move from the 15th Training Area, the headquarters of the Division were temporarily set up in Gondreville, a few kilometers east of Toul on the main Toul-Nancy highway. At this time the Division was operating under the Fourth Corps of the First American Army. However, on October 12, 1918, the Corps and the Division became a part of the Second Army.

While in Gondreville, several changes in the staff were made. Lieutenant Colonel Allan Briggs, G. S., reported as assistant chief of staff G-3. On October 6th, Major Rhinelander Waldo, G-2, received orders to proceed to the United States for assignment to a new division. On October 4th, Colonel W. O. Johnson was appointed Brigadier General and continued in command of the 13th Brigade.

On September 30th, the staff of the 56th Infantry witnessed another change. Captain Orville Miller, intelligence officer, was transferred to 4th Corps Headquarters, and Lieutenant Cohen became regimental operations officer, intelligence officer and adjutant. Captain Edward A. Mullon became personnel adjutant, and Lieutenant Percy L. Sadler, liaison officer. On

October 8th, Captain Ernst, who had returned on the 6th, was made operations officer, and the duties of adjutant were divided between the operations officer and the personnel adjutant. After serving for some time with the Division Headquarters, Major J. Warren Weissheimer resumed command of the 1st Battalion. The 2d and 3d Battalions were commanded by Majors Murphy and Parker, respectively. Major C. H. Bonesteel had commanded the 2d Battalion from September 3d to September 21st.

Tenth Field Signal Battalion

After unloading on September 28th at Chaligny, the battalion left at 20 hours for a road march to Andilly, where it arrived at 4 hours the next morning. This march will be remembered by the men participating in it longer than any other single incident in their experiences in France. They had not slept on the train because of lack of space; they were witnessing war for the first time, and the distance covered was greater than anything they had ever previously attempted. The night was pitch dark and the battalion trudged over strange roads with no guide to point the way. There was no smoking, no talking, and occasionally a gun flash or a rocket reminded them that they had finally arrived at the goal for which they had been striving for more than a year, namely, "the front." Thirty-five kilometers were covered.

The battalion remained at Andilly for two days, when orders were received for the regimental sections of Company C to join their units. The four sections, together with the brigade wire details of Company B and the brigade radio details of Company A took up their positions on October 1st and 2d. The remainder of the battalion proceeded by road march to Fontenoy, from which place detachments of Companies A and B were sent to Division Headquarters at Gondreville on October 6th, to function as divisional signal troops. On October 8th, the battalion moved northward to take over the lines of information in the sector then occupied by the 90th Division, and known as the Puvenelle Sector. On entering its duties at the front, the organization was equipped with only one Quad truck to maintain supplies over a divisional area. Battalion headquarters were established at Villers-en-Haye, October 8, 1918.

Seventh Supply Train

During this period just prior to the entry into line of the Division, the 7th Supply Train was at Bicqueley. Here the organization learned something about horses, as it was assigned to the duty of caring for a large number of horses which were concentrated in Bicqueley for issue. It was here that the organization got the temporary name of the "Truckless Train." During the morning of October 4th, the train found itself under fire of enemy airplanes, but suffered no casualties. The entire train, with the exception of

Companies C and F, were now located at Jeanne D' Arc Barracks, where they had come from Bicqueley the night before in compliance with orders to move to better quarters. Companies C and F remained at Bicqueley in charge of the horses before mentioned.

It was from Jeanne D' Arc Barracks that the supply train began in earnest the work in which it would be engaged while the Division was operating in its area on the fighting front. Night drives on comparatively strange roads with all manner of light forbidden, the usual rain, slippery roads, oftentime fog, and the ever-present movement of troops, constituted a type of driving that was to test the ability of the chauffeurs. Oftentimes a number of convoys made up of a complete equipment were assigned from this station. On October 10th, the train, with the exception of Companies C and F, who were still at Bicqueley, again moved. The Division went into line, and the train took its new station at Dieulouard.

Seventh Sanitary Train

The 7th Sanitary Train, which arrived at Chaligny on September 28th, marched to and was quartered in the concentration camp at Bois L'Eveque. During this period, owing to the illness of Lieutenant Colonel Fiske, Captain Rastus R. Norris assumed command of the train. The Colonel returned on October 5th.

Machine Gun Battalions

The 19th Machine Gun Battalion marched 26 miles on September 28th from Pont St. Vincent to Bouvron, where it continued intensive training until October 8th, on which date the battalion moved forward to a camp in the Puvenelle Sector—Camp Jonc Fontaine.

The 20th, after detraining at Pont St. Vincent, marched to Lagney. Companies A and B arrived there at 6 a. m. on September 29th, having covered an unusually great distance in the pouring rain. Companies C and D arrived the following morning. The entire battalion remained at Lagney until October 5, 1918, when it marched to Bois L'Eveque, and on October 7th, at 2.30 a. m., orders were received to proceed to Montauville to relieve the 349th Machine Gun Battalion, 90th Division.

The 21st detrained at Maron on the 29th, and marched 20 miles to Royaumeix, carrying full machine gun equipment. Here it remained until the 10th of October, when battalion headquarters were moved to Mamey.

View southeast from Hill 319 towards town of Pont-à-Mousson. Moselle River, looking up the valley to Nancy. The 7th Division Observation Post was on Mousson Hill shown in left center

View of Mousson Hill. The church, whose tower is just visible with statue of Jeanne d'Arc, was used as Division observation post October 9th to November 8th

Preparing mess for the 10th Field Signal Battalion, Villers-en-Haye. Sergeant J. C. Smith (pointing) served twenty-eight years in Army as mess sergeant

CHAPTER V

The Taking Over of the Puvenelle Sector, October 10, 1918

ON OCTOBER 8 and 9, 1918, pursuant to orders from Headquarters 4th Army Corps, the 7th Division relieved the 90th Division in the Puvenelle Sector, the command passing at 23 hours, October 10, 1918. The boundaries of this sector were: On the east, the Moselle River, south to the bend one kilometer east of Dieulouard; thence southwest along the Dieulouard-Franchville road to Auberge Quatre-Vents, one kilometer east of Rosières-en-Haye. The western boundary ran along the west edge of Bois de Riche-en-Cote, and one and one-half kilometers southeast of St. Julieu; then to Hill 321.4 (one kilometer east of Rembercourt), and along the western edges of the Bois de Bonvaux and the Bois d'Heiche and the eastern edge of the Bois de Euvezin, and then to the east of Limey and passing east of Noviant. (See Map No. 2.) As a rule, the troops marched at night and remained concealed during the day.

The 13th Brigade relieved the 180th Brigade of the 90th Division in the right sub-sector of the Puvenelle Sector, the 55th Infantry relieving the 359th Infantry, and the 56th Infantry the 360th Infantry. In the 14th Brigade, which relieved the 179th Brigade in the left sub-sector, the 34th Infantry took over from the 358th, on the left, and the 64th Infantry took over the sector of the 357th Infantry on the right. The 13th Brigade P. C. was located in the château at Madières, near Pont à Mousson, and that of the 14th Brigade was at Mamey.

The entire 20th Machine Gun Battalion marched out of the Bois L'Evèque at 8 a. m., October 7, 1918, the four companies marching with the battalions of the infantry regiments to which they were attached. The companies had been attached as follows:

Company	A	to 2d	Battalion,	55th	Infantry
"	B	" 3d	"	"	"
"	C	" 1st	"	56th	"
"	D	" 2d	"	"	"

The headquarters and medical detachments formed a separate train. The battalion picked up machine gun carts, harness, bicycles, rolling kitchens and various other items of equipment at Gondreville as they passed through that town. Rosières-en-Haye was reached on the night of the 7th. Headquarters and medical detachments were billeted in town, and the four companies camped in the woods, Bois-des-Tranchées and Bois-de-la-côte-en-Haye, in the immediate vicinity of the town. Company C left Bois-des-Tranchées at 9 a. m., October 8th, arriving at Jezainville at 19 hours the same day. The following night it relieved Company C, 349th Machine Gun Battalion, in the front lines. Their sector extended from a point 2½ kilometers south of

Pagny-sur-Moselle, in the Bois-des-Rappes, 2¼ kilometers southeast to Vandières. The Company P. C. was in the south edge of Bois de Chenaux. Company B moved to Jezainville and medical detachments went on to Montauville on October 9th.

This train was shelled off the Jezainville-Pont-à-Mousson road near Jezainville and was compelled to turn back and take a road over the hill. The vehicles had to be pushed up this hill one at a time. There was considerable shelling in this vicinity. The Battalion P. C. was established in Montauville that night. Company B relieved the Machine Gun Company, 345th Infantry on the front during the night of October 10-11. Companies A and D moved from Bois-des-Tranchées to Jezainville on October 10, 1918.

In the 21st Machine Gun Battalion, Companies A and B were attached to the 3d and 2d Battalions of the 64th Infantry, respectively, and Companies C and D to the 2d and 1st Battalions of the 34th Infantry. Company A took up a position in reserve in Gezoncourt, Company B in the support lines of the 64th Infantry. Company C, after spending the night of the 11th in the Bois de Four, relieved Company D of the 340th Machine Gun Battalion in the support position of the 34th Infantry Sector, near Vieville-en-Haye. Company D was in reserve at Fond des Quatre Vaux.

In the Regimental Sectors

All four regiments were originally assigned sectors of the line in the following order from east to west: 56th, 55th, 64th, 34th. Owing to the fact that the 7th Field Artillery Brigade had not yet completed its training nor received its full equipment, which thus prevented it from entering the line with the Division, the 5th Field Artillery Brigade, Brigadier General William C. Rivers commanding, composed of the 19th, 20th and 21st Field Artillery Regiments, was attached to the Division during its entire period at the front. The 5th Regiment of Engineers, who at this time were part of the 7th Division, came into line with the Division and relieved the 315th Engineers of the 90th Division. (See Chapter XI, page 183, for a short history of the 5th Regiment of Engineers.)

The Fifty-sixth Infantry Sector

This sector was the eastern sub-sector of the division sector and was bounded on the east by the Moselle River and on the west by a line running from Prény (exclusive) to the center of Villers-sous-Prény and thence due south. The front or outpost line of the position ran approximately due northwest and southeast, with its extreme western outpost position at 373.0-242.3 and its extreme eastern post on the Moselle, opposite Vandières. On the right was a regiment of the 92d Division and on the left the 55th Infantry. The original disposition of the battalions was as follows: 1st Battalion, line of outposts; 3d Battalion, line of resistance (so-called support

Company "B" 18th Infantry

position); 2d Battalion in Division reserve stationed at Griscourt. With the 1st Battalion was one company of the 20th Machine Gun Battalion, and one section each of the One-pounder and Stokes Mortar Platoons of Headquarters Company. With the 3d Battalion, in its position along the crest by the northern edge of Bois le Prètre from 373.0-238.2 to 375.5-239.0 were stationed the machine gun company of the Regiment and a section from the One-pounder and Stokes Mortar Platoons. The Supply Company and the personnel offices were at Montauville, and the band was stationed with the 2d Battalion at Griscourt. Headquarters of the Pioneer Platoon was stationed at the road crossing near 374.5-236.5. The sector occupied by the Division had been captured in the St. Mihiel drive in September and in the support positions there were numerous old German dugouts affording cover for all the men. In the line of outposts the men were compelled to dig themselves small "fox holes" and live under the constant shelling by artillery of all calibers from Boche batteries north of Pagny and Vittonville and by a 210 battery near Arnaville.

The Fifty-fifth Infantry Sector

The 1st Battalion, with Machine Gun Company attached, on October 9th, relieved the 2d Battalion, 359th Infantry, and Company B, 243d Machine Gun Battalion, 90th Division, in the support position on the heights south and southeast of Vilcey-sur-Trey. The 55th Regimental P. C. was in old German concrete dugouts in Bois Communal, 2 kilometers northeast of Fey-en-Haye and the 1st Battalion P. C. was in the Bois de Presle, 2 kilometers southwest of Villers-sous-Prény. On October 10th, the 3d Battalion with Company B, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, Pioneer Platoon, and the One-pounder Platoon attached, relieved the 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry, and Company A, 243d Machine Gun Battalion, in the outpost position in the woods along the heights one kilometer south of Prény. The outpost line consisted of a staggered line of fox holes with automatic rifles and machine gun posts which was subjected to continuous harassing and frequent bombardment and interdiction fire from enemy artillery. The 3d Battalion P. C. of Major C. H. Bonesteel was in the Bois des Rappes, 3 kilometers southwest of Prény. The 2d Battalion, under Major Brownell, with Company A, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, marched from Griscourt to Jezainville as Brigade reserve. The rear echelon of Regimental Headquarters was at Montauville with the Supply Company and band. The Trench Mortar Platoon was used as runners between Regimental P. C. and the battalion in the outpost line.

The Sixty-fourth Infantry Sector

On October 9th, the 1st Battalion, 64th Infantry, relieved the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, in the front line of the left center sub-sector south of Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie. The 2d Battalion moved into the support positions

in the Foret des Venchères and the 3d Battalion was placed in reserve at Gezoncourt. On this day the regimental P. C. was moved from Dieulouard to the Stumpf Lager (369.15-238.85) in the Foret des Venchères. This location had been organized as a P. C. by the Germans when they originally held the St. Mihiel salient.

The Thirty-fourth Infantry Sector

This regiment held the extreme left of the division sector. The 2d Battalion of the 34th Infantry took over the regimental front line from the 3d Battalion of the 358th Infantry. This line ran through the north part of the Bois de Bonvaux and the southern edge of the Bois de Grand Fontaine. Contrary to expectations, the front line here was also no line at all, not even a trench, but merely a series of fox holes and other ineffective places of concealment and shelter. The Battalion P. C. was located in a German dugout in the Bois de Bonvaux. Company E suffered the first casualty. Five minutes after the company lines had been taken over, Private Crews was killed by a sniper. The German lines on this front were one to three hundred yards distant and the terrain was covered with a dense undergrowth of brush and trees. An extremely steep-banked ravine ran approximately through No Man's Land between the two lines. The 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, was relieved in the support position by the 3d Battalion of the 34th Infantry. This position ran largely through open fields on rising ground north of Bois d'Heiche and Bois Gerard. The first night was marked by the wounding of Captain Glen L. Allen of Company L. The 1st Battalion was in the reserve position in the Fond de Quatre Vaux, near the "Metz Bridge."

The Nineteenth Machine Gun Battalion

The 19th Machine Gun Battalion was located from October 8th to 30th in Camp Jonc Fontaine.

Seventh Division Headquarters

Upon taking over from the 90th Division, headquarters of the 7th were established in Villers-en-Haye, which also had been the P. C. of the 90th. In this town also were the headquarters of the 5th Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General W. C. Rivers. The Division Staff at this time was as follows:

Commanding General.....Brigadier General Charles H. Barth.
A. D. C.s .....First Lieutenant J. H. R. Timanus, First Lieutenant Lewis Simons.
Chief of Staff.....Colonel W. W. Taylor, Jr., G. S.
G-1 .....Major R. L. Avery, G. S.; Assistants, Captain C. H. Kells, Infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. Fay, Infantry; First Lieutenant O. L. Jones, Infantry.
G-2 .....Captain Edgar T. Fell (acting); Interpreters, First Lieutenant E. E. Frisch and Second Lieutenant Arthur Seligman.

G-3 ..... Lieutenant Colonel Allan Briggs, G. S.; Assistants, Major J. A. Hadley, Captain Jefferson Fulton.
Adjutant ..... Major J. C. Persons.
Division Engineer..... Colonel John C. Oakes, C. E.
Division M. G. Officer..... Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Cummins.
Division Inspector..... Lieutenant Colonel Walter L. Reed, I. G. D.
Division Gas Officer..... Captain Paul R. Parmelee; Assistants, First Lieutenant J. W. Sands and Second Lieutenant Burton Le Doux.
Division Judge Advocate..... Major Nathaniel Barnwell.
Division Signal Officer..... Lieutenant Colonel G. L. McEntee, S. C.
Division Munitions Officer... Lieutenant Colonel H. J. B. McElgin, C. A. C. announced October 20, 1918.
Division Quartermaster..... Major Winthrop Withington, Ordnance; Assistants, Captain Alex Berwick, Quartermaster Corps; Captain Hugh L. Foreman; Captain Delbert H. Armstrong, Quartermaster Corps; Captain A. T. Rush, Quartermaster Corps; First Lieutenant H. L. Savage and Second Lieutenant John G. Kamper, Quartermaster Corps.
Division M. T. O..... Major V. V. Taylor.
Division Ordnance Officer... Major Winthrop Withington.
Division Surgeon..... Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Williams; Assistant, Major John T. Halsell.
Division Veterinarian..... Major Charles W. Gwinner.
Senior Chaplain..... Chaplain G. T. McCarthy.
Division Salvage Officer..... Lieutenant V. Hawkins.
French Mission..... Commandant Boissier, Captain P. Deloncle, Lieutenant John Paul Govare.
Message Center..... First Lieutenant L. L. Wilkinson.

The Units of the Seventh Sanitary Train in the Sector

On October 8, 1918, the organization was ordered to the front. The move forward began the next day, and the units of this train proceeded to take over the duties of the sanitary train of the 90th Division in the Puvenelle Sector, west of the Moselle. The units of our train were located as follows:

Ambulance Co. No. 22 at Mamey.
Ambulance Co. No. 34 at Vieville-en-Haye.
Ambulance Co. No. 35 at Jonc-Fontaine.
Ambulance Co. No. 36 at Montauville.
Field Hospital No. 22 was stationed one kilometer north of Rogeville.
Field Hospital No. 34 was stationed at Griscourt.
Field Hospital No. 35 was stationed one kilometer south of Rogeville.
Field Hospital No. 36 was stationed at St. Jacques.
Train Headquarters was also located at Griscourt.

The duties of the field hospitals were assigned as follows:

Field Hospital No. 22 to operate as a hospital for sick.
Field Hospital No. 34 to operate as a triage.
Field Hospital No. 35 to operate as a gas hospital.
Field Hospital No. 36 to operate as a hospital for the non-transportable wounded.

Hill from Hill 319. Looking toward the German lines on the heights in the region of Vittonville across the Moselle River. Our right flank suffered continually from enemy artillery fire from these positions

After ten days, train headquarters and the triage were moved to Martincourt on account of the shelling of Griscourt, and until January 6, 1919, the various organizations of the train were from time to time moved to other locations.

The Division Observation Post

Upon taking over from the 90th Division, the 7th Division Observers under Sergeant Niles established the Division O. P. in the ruins of the old church on the top of Mousson Hill just across the Moselle River from Pont-à-Mousson. Although this was actually outside of the division sector, the outlook from this hill gave the best observation of the division front that was anywhere obtainable. This hill has an altitude of 382 meters. From the observation post, with the aid of scissors scopes, a very wide and deep front could be covered.

In the immediate enemy front, excellent observation of the towns of Prény, Pagny and Vittonville was had. In fact, the whole valley of the Moselle River as far north as Noveant was kept under constant observation. The town of Arnaville at the entrance to the Bayonville-Onville valley was a scene of much activity of the German supply service. This was all carefully observed and recorded on those days when the visibility was good.

In the areas back of the German lines, the road from Ancy to Gorze in good weather was very distinct, although over 20 kilometers distant, and an accurate tabulation of all traffic over it was kept. From Mousson Hill also it was possible with the glasses to see into the city of Metz, 24 kilometers away. For this, however, the weather was only once or twice clear enough.

The General Situation of the Enemy

The Division was now face to face with the Hindenburg line. The enemy's line of resistance was named Michel (1) Stellung and was part of the Hindenburg system. The Hindenburg position included among its elements, two lines of trenches, three or four hundred meters apart, each line having the protection of a double, and, in some cases, a triple band of wire entanglements.

The position was characterized by its large number of concrete shelters. These were found along the trenches at intervals of from eighty to one hundred meters. They also appeared checkwise, between and behind the lines of trenches.

There is little question but that the heavy concrete type scattered through this position were intended for use as shelters and "pill boxes." Those of this type were constructed of reinforced concrete—four meters long by five meters wide and three to four meters deep. When finished this projected only slightly above the ground. They were covered by a concrete roof of one meter thickness in front, and of six-tenths of a meter in rear. Two

doors gave access to the narrow corridor and the shelter. The shelters had three windows opening from the level and the one in the center was larger than the two on the side. All of the windows were constructed as loopholes. See photographs on pages 135 and 193.

The position was built to serve as a line of withdrawal from the St. Mihiel Salient and to protect the Conflans, Chambley, Arnaville, Liegne-de-Rocade and the Briey Basin. East of the Moselle the position formed a part of the forward defenses of Metz, as well as a withdrawal or supporting position for the trench elements farther south.

In front of the Hindenburg position was the outpost zone (Vorfeldzone). This zone extended in depth from their foremost outposts to the Hindenburg position and was the zone in which the 7th Division was immediately interested. The foremost outposts were constantly changing their positions, with the exception of a few fixed posts sited at points where penetration on our part might jeopardize the outpost zone and the main line of resistance, the Hindenburg line.

Nearly the whole of the 7th Division front was heavily wooded, which afforded very poor opportunities for direct observation of the enemy lines. All his paths and trails were either permanently closed or chevaux de frise were so placed that they could be closed in case of necessity.

These paths and trails were almost invariably covered by machine gun fire from guns echeloned in depth along or near their course.

While the enemy was gradually doing away with "barrage" fire of artillery, as it was formerly understood, it could be expected that at the first moment of warning of any raid on our part, he would place "annihilating" fire on what he considered our assembling areas and along the front of the line of his foremost outposts at points where he considered it necessary for us to penetrate. The latter fire would either automatically after a certain length of time or by signals be withdrawn until it fell in front of his main line of resistance.

Direct and indirect machine gun fire was often used from the German emplacements in the main line of resistance.

The divisions in the German line usually held their fronts with three regiments side by side. There was no hard or fast rule as to the distribution on the ground of the battalions within the regiment. Roughly speaking, however, one battalion held the outpost zone, a second, the line of resistance, and a third in the reserve. Sometimes a part of the battalion in reserve was placed on the second line of the Hindenburg position and the remaining part in the woods and towns to the rear.

In some cases, however, less than a battalion was found in the outpost zone. The nature of the terrain and the woods nevertheless permitted a heavier occupation if the enemy had considered it desirable.

Opposite the 7th Division the German order of battle from west to east was: The 8th Landwehr Division, in line since October 8th, its regiments from west to east being the 110th Ldw., 111th Ldw., and 109th Ldw. On the left (east) of the 8th Landwehr Division was the 225th Division, in line for over two years. Its sector extended to the Moselle River and was held by the 94th Ldw., 150th Ldw., and the 68th Landwehr Regiments, the last being on the extreme right of the 7th Division Sector.

Regimental Band, 64th Infantry, playing for the men before they go into the trenches.
Gezoncourt, October 21, 1918

CHAPTER VI

The Occupation of the Sector from October 10 to 31, 1918

DURING the early occupation of the Puvenelle Sector, much time was spent in reorganizing, wiring and improving both the outpost and the resistance lines, upon which little work had been done by the units of the 90th Division, who had recently captured this part of the St. Mihiel Salient in the September drive.

The means of communication operated at this time by the 10th Signal Battalion were the radio, T. P. S., telephone and telegraph, buzzer phone, blinkers and panels. Owing to the badly war-torn condition of the sector it was necessary to reconstruct virtually all telephone lines in the area because of defective wire, which was causing poor transmission.

The sector as a whole was generally quiet, though the enemy's aerial observation and artillery supremacy was pronounced. The German batteries sent over an average of 720 shells per day during the remaining days of October.

Rain and mud and more mud were the rule. Everyone was ready to concede that in peace times this country *might* be "Sunny France," but not a man could be found who did not agree with Josh Billings when he said, "War shore do change things a heap."

Transportation was extremely difficult owing to the thick mud and to the fact that all the roads had been badly shelled and torn to pieces in the St. Mihiel drive. It was almost impossible to reach the P. C. of the 55th Infantry north of Fey-en-Haye on this account.

October 11th

There was a very noticeable decrease on this day in the enemy artillery fire as reported. Less than 400 shells fell in the sectors, of which not over ten per cent. were of calibre larger than 77s. Most of these were in the Bois d'Heiche, Bois Gerard, cross roads at 366.2-240.8, and the valley from Vilcey to Villers. There were a few shells near Jezainville and in Pont-à-Mousson. The observation post on Mousson was intermittently shelled. In the afternoon of the 10th, the air had been clear and the visibility was good and enemy airplanes continually patrolled over the whole of the division sector. The men of the 14th Brigade witnessed their first air fight when thirteen planes engaged in aerial combat over Tautecourt Farm. Six were enemy planes. One allied plane was shot down in flames. Six enemy observation balloons were also in ascension during the afternoon of the 10th. However, owing to the poor weather on the 11th, there was no aerial activity of any kind.

On the night of the 11th of October, the Battalion P. C. of the 34th Infantry was filled with wounded and means of carrying them to the battalion aid station were lacking. Had there been enough stretchers, it would have been fatal to venture out on account of the heavy bombardment then going on, and the falling trees. Major Miller sent to the aid station for a doctor to come and dress the wounded. Captain Wilson, battalion surgeon, himself with a temperature of 103 degrees, had evacuated his lieutenant assistant, so came himself, assisted by three men, and arrived safely through the maelstrom of bursting shells and falling trees. He dressed the wounded and cared for the gassed at the P. C., from which place they were evacuated the next morning. This incident is typical of the manner in which the 2d Battalion, 34th Medical Detachment, did its duty throughout hostilities, never failing when needed and showing a faithfulness and a devotion to duty which merited the recognition of the entire command.

A large number of gas shells were mixed in with the high explosive and this necessitated the wearing of masks all night. Major Miller, Lieutenant Harris and Lieutenant Phillips, together with the entire 2d Battalion Headquarters, were gassed and evacuated, leaving Captain Weyland of Company E in command. Pont-à-Mousson received 40 shells in the afternoon.

October 12th

Enemy airplanes were again very active in the afternoon locating targets and adjusting artillery fire for the German batteries. The balloon at Onville was up for an hour at two o'clock. Up to five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy artillery had been quiet, having sent over only about 400 shells during the day. From that hour on the artillery increased in volume and from 8.15 p. m. to midnight he delivered a heavy bombardment with mustard and lethal gasses mixed with high explosive. The majority of this fell on the outpost line of the 55th and 56th Infantry. A total of 317 men were gassed. A total of 4000 shells came over on this day, of which 2100 were mustard, phosgene and sneezing gas. The greatest number, however, were mustard or yellow cross shells.

October 13th

Due to the great concentration of mustard gas in the woods in which the outpost line of the 55th Infantry was located, Companies I, K and M were withdrawn back from the outpost line approximately 700 meters to the vicinity of the position occupied by the support company in the outpost zone. A night patrol from the 55th Infantry, under Lieutenant J. J. Coglan, killed one German and captured another, who was subsequently killed while trying to escape. These men were from the 153d Landwehr Regiment, and their capture established the fact that this regiment was still in its normal sector. Two German patrols attempted to penetrate the lines in the 55th and

Destroyed church on Mousson Hill used as Division Observation Post. Post was in third window to the left. Note two close artillery hits

56th Infantry front, but were driven off by the rifle and machine gun fire of our outposts. Two hundred more gas shells were fired on our lines. Fifty-three new gas casualties were reported. Some of these, however, were cases just developing from the gas attack of the day before. Total number of shells, 786.

October 14th

Enemy machine guns in Prény and on the ridge to the west were very active during the afternoon. Several Boche airplanes reconnoitered the sector at different periods during the day. The artillery shelling fell below normal; only 590 shells were fired on our positions. Two hundred of these were blue cross, sneezing gas. The patrols that went out from the 34th Infantry encountered considerable machine gun fire, but no contact was gained with the enemy by the patrols that covered the center of the divisional sector. This was due to the fact that the men had not yet become accustomed to their new surroundings and did not know the exact location of the enemy outposts. In the patrols of the first few days the general mistake was made of not going far enough forward of our advanced out-guards, as it was not realized that "No Man's Land" was so wide along this section of the front.

Major Weissheimer, 56th Infantry, suffering from influenza, was evacuated and died at Base Hospital 82 on the 19th. He was succeeded in the command of the 1st battalion by Captain C. B. Kelly.

Major W. S. Key, Quartermaster Corps, was announced in General Orders as divisional quartermaster.

October 15th

At 5 o'clock in the morning a fire was reported in Pagny caused by our artillery bombardment. The large German gun mounted on the railroad northeast of Pagny was also completely silenced. The German machine gun fire from the region of Prény and Pagny continued very active during the day. Patrols during the day went out from the 34th Infantry and penetrated the woods fronting on their sector and got within hearing of the enemy's movements, but in each case were kept from investigating further by machine gun fire from four or more guns located in well-hidden positions in the thick undergrowth.

The 64th Infantry sent out two patrols. The first gained contact after penetrating three bands of the enemy wire in the southwest portion of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie, where it came under heavy converging machine gun and rifle fire and was forced to withdraw. The second reconnoitered La Soulevre Farm and found it unoccupied. On the night of October 15th, a battery of four guns from the Machine Gun Company, 34th Infantry, was ordered to fire on a German position. The battery base had been staked out during the day, and aiming stakes driven on a hill, which happened to be

under the observation of the Boche. After dark Lieutenant Horton took the 2d Platoon out, but on account of a heavy barrage was unable to fire the problem until almost daybreak. As far as can be ascertained, this was the first barrage fired with Browning machine guns in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Enemy artillery for the day totalled 689 shells. Gas casualties, 10.

October 16th

From this date on a very active policy of patroling was inaugurated in all four regiments.

Two patrols from the 34th Infantry penetrated toward the crest of Hill 323 (southeast of Rembercourt). Both encountered heavy wire entanglements which were laced in among trees and bushes and which they were unable to get through without detection. An ambush patrol sent out at night encountered no enemy.

One of the patrols from the 64th Infantry reached the west end of the valley south of Prény, where it was prevented from further advance by heavy machine gun fire from the front and the flanks.

The patrols in the 13th Brigade sector did not gain contact.

Our artillery bombardment set houses on fire in Rembercourt and destroyed a German ammunition dump west of Chambley.

On the night of the 16th, a change of the battalions of the 56th Infantry was made. The 2d Battalion marched from Griscourt and relieved the 3d, in the support line. The 3d relieved the 1st in the line of outposts and the 1st Battalion marched to Griscourt for station. Another section of the One-pounder Platoon was assigned to the 3d Battalion in the front line.

Companies I, K and M of the 55th Infantry, which had been withdrawn on the 13th, on account of the gas, returned to the original positions in the outpost line. The Arnaville balloon was up for a half hour. Boche planes were active. Total German artillery fire, 658. Lieutenant Colonel S. P. Herren announced in General Orders 7th Division as acting Division Inspector.

October 17th

All during the day there was continuous machine gun activity along the whole front, with one-pounder and minnenwerfer fire from the German positions. The enemy airplanes were extremely active, flying constantly back and forth over our entire sector.

Company B, 21st Machine Gun Battalion, moved to the outpost line of the 64th, and Company A went to the support position of the 64th. Company C went to the Fond-des-Quatre-Vaux, and Company D moved into the support position of the 34th sector.

The 34th Infantry had four patrols out. The first reported heavy machine guns on the eastern slope of Hill 323 (366.6-243.6). The second en-

countered 200 of the enemy constructing wire entanglements along the south slope of Hill 310.2 directly in front of the regimental sector. The other two patrols gained no contact nor did any of the patrols from the other regiments. A total of 473 shells struck within our lines, the majority being of small calibre, chiefly 77s and 88s. Division headquarters at Villers-en-Haye was under the bombardment of 150s from 8 p. m. to 1 a. m. Some of the shells fell short in Griscourt causing several casualties, while the majority fell in the western outskirts of Villers-en-Haye. It was thought that the bombardment was delivered by one of the fortresses of Metz.

Company C of the 20th Machine Gun Battalion was relieved in the front lines by the Machine Gun Company of the 56th Infantry on the night of October 17th-18th, and marched to Griscourt, where it joined the 1st Battalion, 56th Infantry, in regimental reserve. Company D of the 20th, left Griscourt and went into the support line trenches in front of Montauville. The sector extended from Norroy two kilometers to the southwest. The P. C. was at 373.9-238.1.

In the 55th Infantry sector the Second Battalion and Company A, 20th Machine Gun Company, relieved the 1st Battalion with the regimental Machine Gun Company attached, in the support position. The 1st Battalion moved forward and relieved the 3d Battalion and Company B, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, in the outpost line. The one-pounder and pioneer platoons remained in the outpost line, attached to the 1st Battalion. The 3d Battalion marched back to Griscourt via Regimental P. C. Montauville and Jezainville, where the battalion was bathed. Major C. H. Bonesteel was detached and sent to the United States for duty with a new division.

The 2d Battalion, 64th, relieved the 1st Battalion in outpost line. 1st Battalion went into support position.

October 18th

The enemy was heard busily at work improving his positions all along the front during the day. As the visibility was good the Boche planes were again very active, usually flying in groups of three and four, at a low altitude over the sector. Five of the German "sausage" balloons were up during the afternoon. A patrol from the 34th Infantry reported large working parties of the Germans improving positions in the ravine in front of their positions in the Bois Grande Fontaine. Another patrol reconnoitered Hill 323, but found nothing of importance. A patrol from the 64th came under enemy fire in the southern end of Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie. Villers-sous-Prény received a heavy artillery bombardment at six o'clock in the evening, and at nine Montauville and Norroy were heavily shelled. The enemy artillery total was 710. Our own famous big guns, "Peace Talk," "Wilson's Answer" and "Ignatz," were active. 1st Battalion, 64th, moved into reserve at Gezoncourt, and the 3d Battalion moved into the support line.

Looking east along Prény Ridge from the cross roads

View north toward Hindenburg line from west end of Prény Ridge. Note German accordion wire.

The 34th Infantry also completed reliefs on this day. Companies I, K and M moved into the outpost line, leaving L Company in support, thus relieving the 2d Battalion.

Seven hundred and fifty replacement troops were received in the 55th Infantry consisting almost entirely of men of about four months' service, the last six weeks of which had been spent in traveling. These replacements were organized into a provisional battalion, with 7 officers and 24 N. C. O.s for training at Jezainville. Lieutenant Colonel Wagner was placed in command of them. After ten days' training, these men were assigned to the companies because their training area was required for other troops.

Company B, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, was relieved in the front lines by Machine Gun Company, 55th Infantry, and marched to Jezainville. Company A went from there to support, relieving Machine Gun Company, 55th Infantry, at Bois-le-Pretre. This company was then acting with the 2d Battalion, 55th Infantry. The company P. C. was with that of the 2d Battalion.

October 19th

The enemy machine gunners in Prény and in Vittonville on our right flank across the river were very active during the day. There was scattered enemy artillery shelling over the area to a total of 600 for the day. Pont-à-Mousson received about 100 large calibre 150s. At 3.15 in the afternoon, a German railroad train was seen to enter Pagny. The observer phoned direct to the artillery and at exactly 3.22 the engine was blown off the track by a direct hit from one of our guns. The balloon at Arry was up in observation for one hour, from 1 to 2 p. m., and several enemy planes skimmed the tree tops.

The 34th Infantry patrols reconnoitered the German position in the region of Hill 310, encountering heavy wire entanglements and machine gun fire. The 55th Infantry patrol reached the crest of the hill just west of the Prény tunnel, where it was met by machine gun fire. The patrol from the 56th Infantry reached a point on the Rau-de-Moulon near 374.2-243.3 and discovered an enemy working party along both banks of the stream. Both parties fired but the enemy succeeded in withdrawing.

On the night of the 19th, the 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry, left the brigade reserve and hiked forward and changed places with the 2d Battalion in the support position. Previous to this the 3d Battalion had relieved the 2d in the front lines. The support position of the 34th consisted of a trench system uncompleted, and in the process of being remodelled by the 5th Engineers. It was on the crest of an open slope, with a field of fire of 500 yards to the woods in the front. It was occupied from right to left by companies D, C and B, with A in support. Behind the position, the reverse slope was wooded and the battalion P. C. was here situated in the Bois Gerard. The advance echelon was down the slope 200 yards farther.

Brigadier General Johnson assumed command of the 13th Brigade, having been absent sick since October 7th, and Colonel Heidt returned to the command of the 55th Infantry.

Captain J. J. Bethurum, 64th Infantry, was announced as secretary of the general staff, 7th Division.

October 20th

The German artillery fell below normal; only 470 shells were sent over. Two hundred of these struck in and around the Norroy Quarries. A large German patrol attacked an outpost of Company F, 64th Infantry, in the morning, killing or wounding all of the outpost with the first burst of machine gun fire, except Private John H. Robbins. The leader of the German patrol charged with hand grenade and pistol, but Private Robbins killed him and one other member of the patrol, wounded several, and single-handed put the patrol to flight, for which act of cool bravery he was awarded the D. S. C.

One of our patrols from the 34th Infantry reached the crest of the spur to the east of Hill 310 and encountered a working party of 20 Germans constructing a machine gun emplacement. The patrol was unable to ambush any of the enemy because of being greatly outnumbered.

After reconnoitering a position for the purpose, the 64th Infantry sent out a second patrol as an ambush patrol, but this patrol was discovered and fired on by machine guns in the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie. All other patrols failed to gain contact except one from the 56th Infantry, composed of eight men, which reconnoitered along the trench de la Remise and encountered an enemy working party greatly superior in numbers.

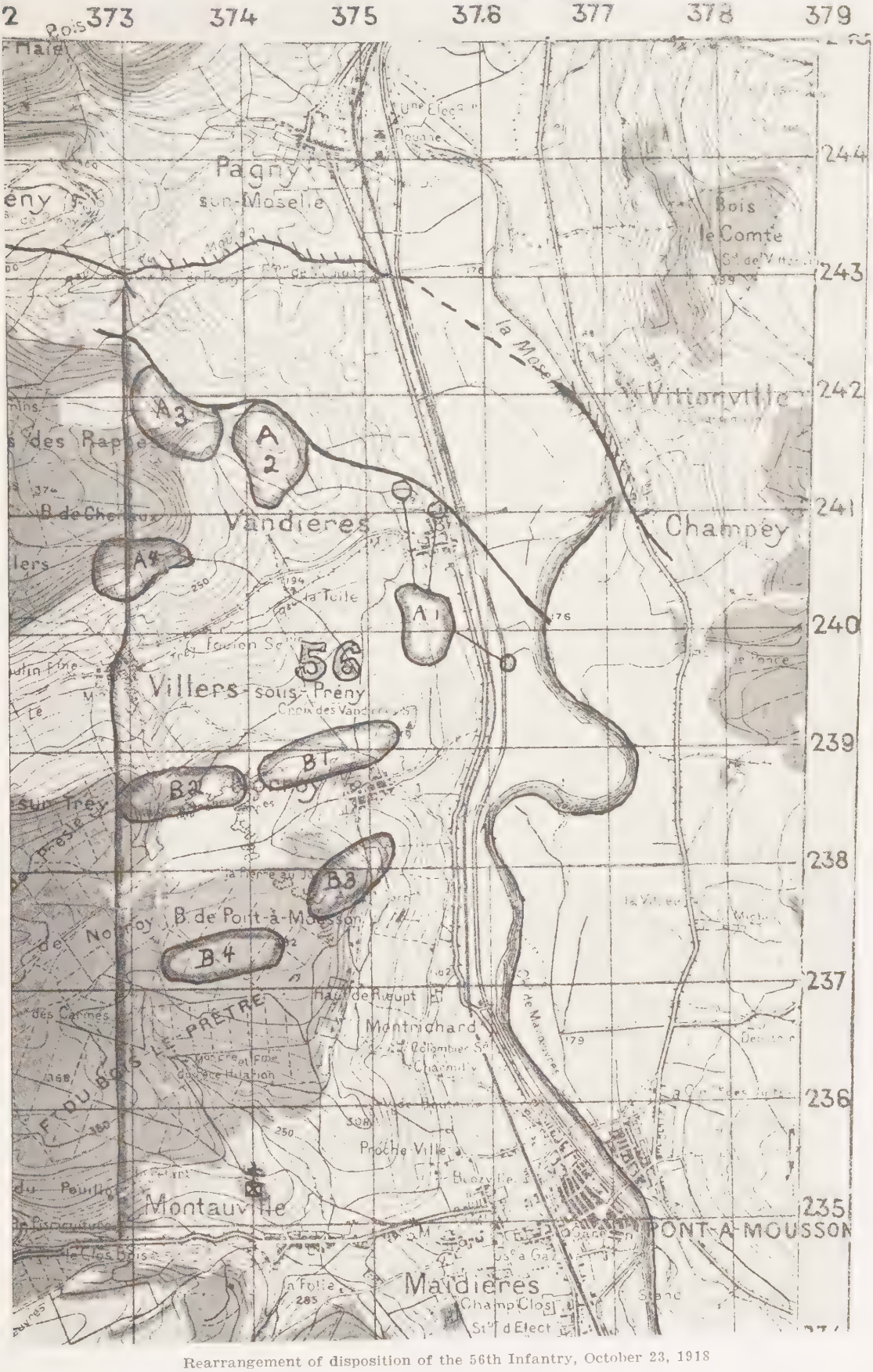
Lieutenant Colonel H. J. B. McElgin was announced as division munitions officer.

October 21st

A very clear and bright day brought forth its swarm of enemy airplanes over our heads, with almost continual aerial activity throughout the day and night. Groups of 7 and 8 planes continually flew over the 13th Brigade sector. Five enemy balloons were up. There was a large increase of enemy artillery fire on our lines during the night, October 21-22. Up to midnight, 1037 were received, with a much higher per cent. of large calibres. From 6.45 p. m. to midnight, Pont-à-Mousson was subjected to a heavy air bombardment. Altogether the German planes dropped 75 bombs in the town and at the same time artillery fire was directed on the place by batteries in the direction of Mardigny.

On the night of October 21st, First Lieutenant Roy F. Turrentine, of the 64th Infantry, was brought up with a picked platoon of Company D, composed of 52 men, to carry out a raid on the German lines, following a heavy bombardment by our guns. Lieutenant Turrentine carried out this raid, but,

Map No. 3



Rearrangement of disposition of the 56th Infantry, October 23, 1918

on returning to his own lines, found himself cut off by an enemy barrage in front and rear and with an enfilading machine gun fire on both flanks. With great presence of mind and good tactical skill he conducted his party through a small gap in the barrage and reached his own lines with his whole party intact and well in hand. Lieutenant Turrentine was cited in division orders for the judgment and skill he displayed on this occasion.

October 22d

After midnight and in the early morning hours of the 22d, following the 64th Infantry raid, a heavy enemy bombardment was delivered along the center of the division front. The counter-preparation barrage fell on the outpost position of the 55th Infantry from 12.15 to 1 a. m. and from 3 to 4.15 a. m. After the second bombardment a strong enemy raiding party, supported by machine gun and trench mortar fire from their organized positions in and around Prény and accompanied by light maxims and grenadenwerfers, made a strong demonstration against our outpost line in this regimental sector. This party was promptly driven off by the fire of our automatic rifles and machine guns, the enemy abandoning two machine guns in front of the right of the sector, which were recovered by our men at daylight.

At this same time the enemy's barrage fell on the whole of the front line of the 64th Infantry and was followed by a similar infantry attack upon Company F, 64th, but the Germans were unable to reach our outpost line.

The extreme right of the 3d Battalion, 34th Infantry, was also attacked, following the heavy barrage, during which 350 aerial bombs were dropped in the battalion sector. The enemy succeeded in pushing back the right of the line, but after severe fighting the Boche was repulsed and the former outposts occupied. The first German prisoner was captured at 2.30 a. m. in this battalion sector. After these early morning operations the remainder of the day was quiet. An additional total of 914 shells fell in the sector. Enemy planes were extremely thick over the entire region. Twelve planes flew over east Bois des Rappes in one half hour, while groups of two and four and single planes flew back and forth along our front.

The Machine Gun Company, 34th Infantry, fired 4000 rounds harassing fire on the reported machine gun nests on Hill 323.

October 23d

The day was generally quiet with a decrease in artillery fire, a total of 612 arriving. In the 56th Infantry the 1st Battalion moved from its position in the reserve and relieved the 2d Battalion in the line of resistance and the latter relieved the 3d Battalion in the line of outposts. The machine gun companies and the medical and signal detachments moved accordingly.

Lieutenant Colonel George G. Seaman, 21st Field Artillery, was announced as division inspector of public animals.

Major Alva L. Niles, I. G., was announced as division inspector.

October 24th

On account of ill health, Brigadier General Charles H. Barth, commanding the Division, was ordered to the United States, and Brigadier General Lutz Wahl, of the 14th Brigade, assumed command of the 7th division.

Brigadier General Johnson, in command of the 13th Brigade, was relieved by Brigadier General A. W. Bjornstad, who announced the following staff: Major Davis Elkins, A. G. D.-Adjutant; First Lieutenant Cholmeley Jones, F. A.-A. D. C.; Second Lieutenant B. R. Wetherby, 55th Infantry, detachment commander; First Lieutenant Warren M. Amerine, 56th Infantry, intelligence officer; First Lieutenant Paul V. R. Miller, 55th Infantry, liaison officer.

The German machine gun fire in front of the 14th Brigade was nervous throughout the day; 648 rounds of artillery, the majority 77s, were received in small scatterings over the area.

A machine gun barrage was laid down by our troops in front of the 64th Infantry sector between 369.6-242.14 and 370.3-242.7 The woods to the south of this line and in our own line were then thoroughly patroled but no contact with the enemy was gained.

One of the patrols from the 55th Infantry, conducted by Lieutenant W. L. Blanton, captured two prisoners who were on outpost duty on the hillside just south of Prény. A patrol from the 56th Infantry again encountered an enemy working party of about 50 men along the Rau Moulin, and after exchanging a few shots retired, being greatly outnumbered.

Company D, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, relieved Machine Gun Company, 55th Infantry, in front lines P. C. 373.0-240.4.

October 25th

By Field Order No. 6, 2d Army, the 56th Infantry was relieved in its entire sector by the 367th Regiment of Infantry of the 92d Division. The regimental P. C. of the 56th Infantry was established at Rogeville, the 1st Battalion going to Camp St. Martin Fontaine, the 2d to St. Jean and the 3d to Gezoncourt. While here the Regiment received about 600 replacements from the 86th Division, and the remaining time before moving to the front again was spent in training these men.

The day on the front was quiet. Enemy artillery totalled 535. One hundred and fifty gas shells fell in the regions of Bois d'Heiche and Montauville.

Second Army orders received at this time contemplated a programme of raids for all sectors of this front. Each regiment was to have a raid plan constantly ready for execution. This project, however, for two or three raids per week by each regiment, was in great part interrupted by the constant shifting of the regimental sectors, and even the sub-sectors, within the divisional and regimental sectors.

The rapid progress of events in other parts of the western front, especially the advances of the First American Army, now gave rise to a series of prepara-

tions for advance in the 7th Division sector. Raids were necessarily subordinated to these preparatory alterations.

On the night of the 25th, 5 officers and 54 men of Company A, 55th Infantry, raided the tunnel which entered the south side of Prény Ridge. The party was divided at the south entrance of the tunnel, one-half remaining and investigating this entrance while the other half started over the ridge toward the north exit. At this point, our artillery started a bombardment of this immediate area with gas. This caused delay and stirred the German lines into activity, and a strong German patrol, sent forward apparently to strengthen their outguards, encountered the advanced half of our patrol, which at this time was cutting the second line of wire on the ridge. The German patrol was dispersed by the fire of two of our scouts. Our patrol continued on its mission and one hour later engaged in general grenade and fire fight with the enemy, who had come forward all along the line to the crest of the ridge. The withdrawal of our forward party from this fight was supported by the party at the south exit of the tunnel as planned. The regimental machine gun company had laid their guns for a barrage covering the ridge from the mouth of the tunnel to Prény, which was to be delivered on signal from the party at the tunnel mouth. The signal, however, was never given.

October 26th

The day was unusually quiet, with a marked decrease in enemy artillery fire—430. What other activity there was, was confined chiefly to the air. Groups of 9, 10 and 12 German scout planes came over our lines at different periods of the day.

The 1st Battalion, 34th, moved up into the front lines, placing Company D on the right and B on the left, with A in support and C in reserve. The 3d Battalion, which it relieved, went into the support position of the Regiment. Company D, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, was relieved in the front lines of the old 56th sector by a machine gun company of the 92d Division.

October 27th

The Side Slip of the Division

According to paragraph 3 (a) Field Order 47, of the 4th Army Corps, General Wahl issued his Field Order No. 7, 7th Division Headquarters, which was dated the 25th of October, and provided for a side slip in which the 7th Division was to take over part of the sector then held by the 28th Division on our left. In the 14th Brigade the maneuver was completed by withdrawing the 64th Infantry from the right sector, it being relieved by the 56th Infantry, 13th Brigade. The 64th Infantry was then immediately put back in the line, but on the left of the 34th Infantry, relieving the 111th Infantry of the 28th Division. The division boundaries after this side slip to the west were as

Old German concrete dugouts at head of Villers, Vilcey Valley, known as Stumpf Lager. These were used as Regimental Headquarters first by the 64th, and then the 56th Infantry

The castle and town of Prény with the Hindenburg line on the heights beyond

follows: The eastern boundary included Prény and ran south along the eastern edge of the Bois des Rappes to Villers-sous-Prény and to Le Petant and the Fôret-de-Puvenelle, just excluding Gezoncourt and Rogeville; and on the west the line ran from the east of Charey to a point just east of Xammes, then to Point 252 and south, excluding Essey, Saint Baussant and Beaumont. See Map No. 4.

The Regimental P. C. of the 56th Infantry was established at Stumpf Lager. The 2d Battalion went into the outpost line. The 1st Battalion and Company C, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, took over the line of resistance, and the 3d Battalion remained in Camp Cirque. Company D of the 20th Machine Gun Battalion relieved the Machine Gun Company, 64th, in the line of outposts.

Company B of the 20th Machine Gun Battalion went into support in the 55th Infantry sector, and Company A moved forward and relieved the Machine Gun Company, 55th, in the front lines.

During the day of the 27th, things were very quiet on the front. Evidently our reliefs were not known to the Germans, as their artillery fire fell way below normal, only 220 enemy shells being reported. At 4.50 in the afternoon an enemy patrol armed with machine guns was discovered approaching Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie from the road to the southwest. The patrol fired on our outposts and O. P. in the edge of the woods to the east of Soulevre Farm. The enemy patrol retired into the woods and the firing ceased after a few minutes. The patrol was not seen again.

About 20 airplanes were over the sector during the afternoon. The dispositions of the battalions in the 55th Infantry sector were also changed on this date. The 2d Battalion with Company A, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, took the outpost. The 3d Battalion with Company B, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, went into support. The 1st Battalion marched to Griscourt, where they bathed, and the following day proceeded to Gezoncourt to act as brigade reserve.

The One-pounder and Pioneer Platoons remained in the front line attached to the 2d Battalion. The Trench Mortar Platoon was relieved of runner duty by details from the lettered companies, and the platoon then went back to Montauville for rest.

Major General Edmund Wittenmyer Takes Command

General Order No. 57, dated October 27, 1918, 7th Division Headquarters, announced that Major General Edmund Wittenmyer thereby took the command of the 7th Division, which was relinquished by Brigadier General Wahl.

Captain E. G. Spencer and First Lieutenants B. K. Gatins and H. E. Sawyer were announced as aides-de-camp.

October 28th

The 3d Battalion, 64th Infantry, marched to a new front line position in the vicinity of Jaulny, there relieving a battalion of the 111th Infantry, 28th Division. The Regimental P. C. was moved from the Stumpf Lager to the Bois-du-Frey (364.0-241.35).

The 1st Battalion moved to support position in Thiaucourt, while the 2d Battalion was moved to reserve in the Bois-du-Beau-Vallon. It was probably in this position that the front line battalion endured the greatest hardships. In addition to shell fire, and the persistency of mustard gas in the area, the problem of obtaining rations was very difficult.

The 14th Brigade P. C. was moved from Mamey to an old Boche cantonment near Bouillonville. This place was given the name of Hunrietta.

The day was marked with heavy machine gun fire from the enemy positions in the southern part of Bois Grand Fontaine in the 34th Infantry sector. Enemy aircraft were very active. Four planes engaged in a battle at a low altitude and one of the German planes was brought down in front of the 55th Infantry lines. The German artillery total was 573.

In the 34th Infantry three patrols left our lines with the mission to occupy and hold positions along the ridge of the spur known as 310. The right patrol, composed of one officer, four N. C. Os, and nineteen men, after leaving our lines and proceeding west along our front, were stopped by machine gun fire from the ridge of 310. The patrol was then divided into two parts, one half advancing under cover of the fire of the other half. Just across the bottom of the ravine very heavy and close barbed wire entanglements 30 feet in depth were encountered. While attempting to cut this wire they were again fired on by machine guns and suffered casualties. Upon moving farther to the west, they succeeded in cutting a breach and passing through, but were met by grenade and rifle fire and forced to withdraw. At no time were they able to see the enemy on account of the thickness of the undergrowth.

The center patrol also encountered heavy wire a little farther up the side of the hill, and while cutting through were under machine gun, rifle and hand grenade fire. They were able to continue the advance for one hundred yards, but heavy fire from both the front and the flanks forced them to withdraw.

The patrol on the extreme left encountered an enemy patrol of six, which immediately ran off. A pursuit was attempted, but the Germans withdrew successfully and after coming under fire this patrol had also to withdraw with the center patrol.

October 29th

An unusually quiet day on the front. Enemy artillery fired 160 shells, nearly all 77s. The enemy planes constantly patrolled over the whole sector all day long. The night patrol of the 55th Infantry whose mission it was to investigate the flank of the old mill of Prény, had a severe fire fight fifty meters southeast of the mill with the enemy outpost of three machine guns

Headquarters of the Support Battalion of the 56th Infantry prior to side slip of the Division

View of Thiaucourt from hills to the east

supported by three squads of infantry. After approximately twenty minutes it was forced to withdraw. Four patrols went out from the 56th Infantry in the region of Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie. One patrol captured two of the enemy on outpost duty in the western edge of the woods. These were from the 111th Landwehr Regiment. Another patrol came under the fire of two enemy machine guns in the edge of the same woods. This patrol reported very heavy wire entanglements reaching to a height of eight feet.

For the purpose of special training and rehearsing a proposed raid on the town of Prény by two companies, Companies E and F, 55th Infantry, were relieved in the outpost line by Companies G and H respectively, who moved forward from the support positions of the outpost line. Companies E and F marched back to the Puvenelle Wood, one kilometer east of Mamey, and five kilometers behind the support line. The 13th Brigade P. C. was moved to Mamey.

October 30th

As a result of the recent side slip of the Division, the Division Headquarters were moved to the west and at the same time much closer to the front. The advance echelon of that headquarters was established in Euvezin, three kilometers southwest of Thiaucourt. The rear echelon was in Noviant. This move from Villers-en-Haye was completed by noon of the 30th.

The front was quiet during the day. From 8 p. m. to midnight the German artillery gassed the Bois-de-Bonvaux and the woods northeast of Jaulny, sending over a total of 312 gas shells of mixed mustard and phosgene. This bombardment caused 37 casualties. A total of 1000 shells of all kinds were received during the day. Several air battles took place during the afternoon. The Germans succeeded in bringing down one of our observation balloons in flames. Three German balloons were up for one hour periods. Our night patrols along the front failed to gain contact.

October 31st

The early part of the day was quiet throughout the sector. The German airplanes had it all their way during the afternoon, and dropped great quantities of propaganda. Two enemy balloons were in observation. The Boche artillery, however, became more active as the day progressed and in fact an almost continuous bombardment of the western portion of the Bois-des-Rappes and the north of the Fôret-des-Vencheres had been going on all day. 700 shells were thrown in this area, nearly all of which were gas shells, mustard predominating. 59 gas casualties were reported. Total number of shells fired at our lines up to midnight was 900.

Third Battalion, 55th Infantry, and Company B, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, relieved in the support line, by 1st Battalion, 56th Infantry. The former units marched to the Bois-du-Four where the troops spent the night in the old German shacks and dugouts there.

Advance Headquarters of the 7th Division at Euvezin. The Staff offices from left to right were: Message Center; G-1; Headquarters 5th Field Artillery Brigade; G-2; Commanding General; G-3; Division Signal Officer

CHAPTER VII

The Thirteenth Brigade Takes Over the Entire Front

Active Operations Begin November 1st-9th

HARDLY had the relief of the 111th Infantry of the 28th Division been completed when the 14th Brigade was itself relieved by the 13th Brigade, which now extended its front to the west, so as to take over the entire division front. This move was in compliance with Field Order No. 9, Headquarters 7th Division, October 30, 1918. It was initiated by the 2d Army in order to free one brigade for training. This change in the disposition of the units was accomplished by having the 56th Infantry take over all the original outpost and support positions of the 55th Infantry in addition to their own, and by having the 55th Infantry relieve the 34th and 64th Infantries in the left and left center regimental sectors north of Jaulny and south and southeast of Rembercourt-sur-Mad.

On the night of November 1st-2d, Companies B and D of the 56th Infantry relieved Companies A and C of the same regiment in the line occupied by the entire 1st Battalion of the regiment. This relief was effected by extending Companies B and D to the flanks until they covered the entire line of resistance of the sub-sector held up to this time, and by Companies A and C relieving the 3d Battalion of the 55th Infantry in the same line, extended. Also the Machine Gun Company of the 56th marched to Bois de Friere (two kilometers north of Fey-en-Haye) where it remained during the day of November 2d, and the following night it relieved Company B of the 20th Machine Gun Battalion in the line of resistance of the newly occupied position. The 3d Battalion of the 56th, on the night of November 2d-3d, after marching to the Bois de Friere, remained there during the day of November 3d, and on the following night this battalion, less one company, relieved the 2d Battalion, 55th Infantry, in the sector held by the latter in the outpost line. Company K, 56th Infantry, was placed in regimental reserve, and was stationed at 368.7-238.3. The 2d Battalion, less one company, remained in position. The Regimental P. C. and all other units not operating with battalions in line, remained in their same respective positions.

The relief of the 14th Brigade by the 55th Infantry was accomplished as follows: The 1st Battalion with the regimental Machine Gun Company attached left Gezoncourt on the morning of November 1st, and marched to the Bois-du-Four. Company B left the Bois-du-Four in the evening and relieved Company K, 64th Infantry, in the outpost line, Rembercourt sector. The remainder of the 1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company spent the night in the Bois-du-Four.

The 3d Battalion and Company B, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, left the Bois-du-Four at 2 p. m., November 1st. The companies moved independently,

and marched to Thiaucourt. Companies I and K remained at Thiaucourt in the reserve position of the Rembercourt sector. Companies L and M marched up and relieved Companies L and M, 64th Infantry, in the support line. On the same day Companies E and F, 55th Infantry, left the rehearsal area, in the edge of the Puvenelle Woods, in the evening and marched to the support position just before midnight. Companies G and H were placed in the outpost line, Prény sector.

The rear echelon of the 55th, Regimental Headquarters, the supply company and that portion of headquarters company stationed at Montauville moved from Montauville to St. Jean. The Regimental P. C. was in the Bois du Fey, 1 kilometer northeast of Thiaucourt. The 1st Battalion P. C. was in the quarry one-half kilometer southeast of Jaulny; 2d Battalion P. C. in Bois des Rappes; 3d Battalion P. C. in Thiaucourt.

On November 2d, Companies A and C, 55th Infantry, left the Bois-du-Four and relieved Companies D and A, 34th Infantry, in the outpost line, Rembercourt sector. Owing to the fact that the guides lost their way, the relief was not completed until early in the morning of November 3d. Company D, 55th, relieved Company I, 64th, in the outpost line in front of Rembercourt-sur-Mad on the evening of November 2d. One-half of the 55th Machine Gun Company relieved the Machine Gun Company, 34th Infantry, and Company A, 21st Machine Gun Battalion, in the outpost line of the Rembercourt sector. This completed the relief.

In the meantime, however, several active operations had been carried out along our front.

The Attack on Hill 323 and Hill 310

Before being relieved by the 13th Brigade, the 14th Brigade put over the first considerable advance made on the front of the 7th Division from the time that it had gone into the sector. On the morning of November 1st, one company of the 64th Infantry and two companies of the 34th Infantry attacked the enemy's front line, not only to develop his strength but also to straighten out our line and deprive him of the advantage of higher ground and observation posts which he had been enjoying for many weeks.

On the morning of November 1st, Company A, 64th Infantry, commanded by Captain F. C. Lemasters, was brought up from support at Thiaucourt and attacked Hill 323. After a spirited attack against great odds, the company was forced to withdraw at 14 hours on account of heavy machine gun and artillery fire. They suffered several casualties and lost two men as prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

However, the success of the attack fell to the 34th Infantry units, inasmuch as their two companies under the command of Captain A. M. Weyand, pushed forward through the woods approximately three-quarters of a kilometer and captured the enemy outposts and Hill 310, which was strongly held by the Germans.

View south from Prény—our line of outposts ran along the lower edge of the woods on the opposite slope

The Town of Pagny from Hill 327—Valley of the Moselle on the right

Company E, 34th Infantry, led the attack at 4 a. m. This company, under Lieutenant Porter, worked its way under cover of the early morning mist to a draw situated in the enemy front lines between the objective and another part of the ridge. While Lieutenant Crown with his scouts made a demonstration in the valley in front of the ridge, the assaulting (3d) platoon, led by Lieutenant Lanier, gained the nose of the ridge, and the 2d platoon under Sergeant Sanders was brought into position on its left. The two platoons swept down the ridge to the east, closely followed by the 1st and 4th platoons under Lieutenant Humphries to prevent a rally of the enemy behind Lieutenant Lanier's troops. Two platoons, the 1st and 2d of Company F, which, under Captain B. H. Hensley, formed the support for the attack, filled the gap between the halves of Company E and aided in the repulse of the German combat patrols, which at once attempted to break the new line. Lieutenant Rice and a detachment of Company F covered the right flank during the attack with the ultimate mission of establishing liaison with the 56th Infantry after the objective had been reached. Company F, supporting Company E, crossed the front lines at 7 a. m. amid heavy artillery fire, and lost several men, but by 11 o'clock reached the objective. The advance made was nearly a kilometer in depth and a like distance in width. During this action, Company G furnished combat patrols and in these there were twelve casualties. Before the movement was completed, Lieutenant Lanier advanced to strong point 311 with the 2d and 3d platoons and here repulsed a counter attack. At 6.00 that evening three platoons of Company D relieved three platoons of Company E and the next morning two platoons from Company G relieved the platoons of Company F on the advanced position.

On the morning of November 2d another and more determined German counter attack was made. Lieutenant Porter, in command of the assaulted sector, succeeded in repulsing this attack, and his heroism on this occasion won for him the Distinguished Service Cross. Without food or water for 30 hours, the troops held the position, the taking of which had been largely due to Lieutenant Lanier's reckless disregard for personal safety and the skilful manner with which he pushed the assault, aided on his flank by a daring feint by Lieutenant Crown and his volunteer scouts, and by the valuable assistance from Companies F and G. The entrenchment and later organization was successfully accomplished by Lieutenant Humphries and his men.

The Taking of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie Salient

Taking advantage of this attack executed by the 34th Infantry on November 1st, the 13th Brigade commander directed the 2d Battalion, 56th Infantry, to reduce the salient in its front. On the morning of November 1st, between the hours of 7.30 and 12, the 2d Battalion entered into an offensive,

pushing the front or outpost line forward about three-quarters of a kilometer, and establishing a new line through the center of the woods, as shown in Map No. 6. Twelve prisoners from the 111th and 153d Landwehr Regiments were captured. The battalion also took under its control a large ammunition and engineer dump which, as a result of the St. Mihiel offensive, was at that time in the German outpost line. Rapid consolidation of the position by the 2d Battalion enabled the men to withstand as many as four counter attacks. The operations report of the battalion commander contained the following:

> "At 7.30 the battalion moved forward, and gained the general line, as indicated on the attached tracing (see map). Liaison has been poor to impossible due to the heavy barrage fire sent over almost continually during the day and the inability of the runners to find the new line during the night."

His report for the next 24 hours was as follows:

> "Consolidation of the ground taken over the previous day was continued. The line was reinforced by placing three platoons in the gaps in the line, and is now solidly held. The enemy artillery delivered a strong fire all morning, but decreased in volume notably during the afternoon."

A final counter attack was launched against the 2d Battalion on the morning of November 3d, the Boche using about 200 men. Of these 81 were reported killed. The attack was unsuccessful.

On the night of November 3d, the 1st and 2d Battalions changed places, and the dispositions of the battalions experienced no further change until after the cessation of hostilities. The 3d Battalion was then on the right of the front line, the 1st Battalion on the left and the 2d Battalion in support.

During these first two days of November, the German artillery had thrown into the sector over 5000 shells, 2150 of which were mustard gas shells resulting in thirty-five gas casualties. Seventeen German prisoners were captured. Fourteen of these were from the 111th Landwehr Regiment of the 8th Landwehr Division, two from the 7th Company, 153d Landwehr Regiment, 255th Division, and one from the 10th Company of the same regiment. From the interrogation of these men, it was established that the 31st Division had been withdrawn and that the 8th Landwehr Division had moved to the west to cover the sector originally held by the 31st Division.

The order of battle of the Germans along our divisional front from east to west was as follows: 94th Landwehr Regiment and 153d Landwehr Regiment of the 255th Division; the 111th Landwehr Regiment and the 110th Landwehr Regiment of the 8th Landwehr Division. The 109th Landwehr Regiment had been withdrawn from the line and was then in reserve in the Onville-Waville, Valley. As to the disposition of our troops, the 64th

Entrance to German concrete dugout in the [illegible]
Captured by 2d Battalion, 56th Infantry, November 1, 1918

Graves of men of the 56th Infantry in the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie

Infantry together with the other troops of the 14th Brigade which had been relieved in the front line were now designated the Division Reserve. The 3d Battalion, 64th Infantry, was relieved in the front lines by the 55th Infantry and moved to the Fond-de-Quatre-Vaux woods. The Regimental P. C. was moved on November 2d from the Bois-du-Fey to Martincourt. The short time in reserve was spent in further training and the usual attempt at resting.

The 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry, was relieved by Companies A and C, 55th Infantry, but, owing to the fact that the positions which were then held had been just recently taken, and that the consolidation of the same were incomplete, it was late in the afternoon of the 3d before the relief had been completed. The main part of the 1st Battalion hiked to the Bois-du-Four on the night of November 2d, and on to Manonville on the night of the 3d. The men who had been detained on the front by the difficulty in the relief, came back to the support lines for the night of November 3d, and went to Manonville on November 4th.

On November 3d, Companies E and G of the 2d Battalion, 34th, were relieved by the 55th Infantry and for two days were busy at burying the dead and reorganizing a new support position. November 5th and 6th found the battalion in the Bois-de-Vallon and the town of Bouillonville.

The 3d Battalion, 34th Infantry, on November 1st moved from its sector to Rogeville, and the next day moved to the barracks in the Bois-de-Languinois, 1 kilometer from Rogeville, where it remained until the 10th.

The 13th Brigade P. C. was moved on November 2d, up to the rear elements of the main line of resistance in the vicinity of Vieville-en-Haye, occupying log huts and dugouts in the woods near 368.2-239.2. The night of the 2d saw very few patrols out due to the regimental reliefs which were taking place. In the region to the north of Bois-des-Rappes there were three patrols in No Man's Land. The first was fired on by machine guns mounted on the embankment at the mouth of the tunnel in the hillside southwest of Prény. The second patrol went down into the valley in front of Prény, but gained no contact with the enemy. The third, however, crossed the valley and started up the hillside to the east of the tunnel, where they drew machine gun fire from the camouflaged road along the crest of the hill about 300 yards west and were forced to retire.

The Prény Raid by the Fifty-fifth Infantry

At 2 a. m. on November 3d, a raiding party composed of Companies E and F left the outpost line. This raid was supported by artillery, and had as its object to mop up Prény as far as the church. Darkness and heavy fog interfered with liaison and the companies became separated from each other. The raid commander, Captain F. L. Hill, was forced to attempt the raid with two platoons which were near him. They succeeded in reaching

Prény, but there they found all the streets filled with barbed wire, and as they were unable to enter the town from the south side, they explored Moulon Creek for a distance of 200 meters in both directions and found nothing. However, one prisoner was captured during the return of the raiding party at a point about 200 yards south of the town.

The 56th Infantry captured 3 prisoners at 8 a. m. at point 370.4-243.1. The morning of the 3d was very quiet along the front, with the exception of rifle and machine gun fire from the Germans in the northern part of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie. This fire continued active throughout the day. The enemy artillery fire only amounted to 665 shells up to noon.

The afternoon witnessed considerable increase in the artillery fire, so that the total for the day was 1260, one thousand of which were gas shells. Thirty-seven men were reported gassed. But the most noticeable activity was in the air. Numerous airplanes from the other side came over in groups of 2 and 3, and covered the entire sector. Seven enemy observation balloons were in ascension. One of these was destroyed by an allied plane at 4.30 in the afternoon.

From five to seven in the evening the German machine gun fire in the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie became most intense and also considerable machine gun fire was reported in the Bois-de-la-Montagne north of Jaulny.

Reliefs

On November 3d, the second half of the Machine Gun Company of the 55th Infantry left the Bois-du-Four and marched through Thiaucourt to relieve Companies C and D, 21st Machine Gun Battalion, in the support position, Rembercourt sector. The relief was completed by 9.30 p. m.

The half of the Pioneer, One-pounder and Sappers and Bombers Platoons that had been attached to the 2d Battalion in the outpost line, Prény sector, moved out at 9 p. m. and marched to Bouillonville.

November 4th

The day was quiet, with the German artillery fire below normal, totalling only 207. As the day was fair, the enemy airplanes were active again, especially over the 56th Infantry sector. Three Boche balloons were up. Three daylight patrols went out from the 56th Infantry in the early afternoon. The first patrol left at 12.05 and reached the crest of Prény Ridge at a quarter past three. They were fired on by machine guns on the crest a kilometer and a half west of Prény. The patrol advanced and captured the gun and crew of four, and remained in observation at that point for about ten minutes and then returned to our lines. The second patrol reached the old mill of Prény in the valley, where the fire of enemy snipers forced them to return to our front line. The third patrol started out at 2.30 and went

Ruins of the town of Ecoven Haye — View north from the church

Looking down on Rembercourt from German positions on heights to the west showing the town destroyed by the 5th Field Artillery Brigade
The crest of Hill 323 is seen in the distance

just beyond the Prény mill, where it halted and sent a detachment into Prény. The streets were found to be full of wire, but beyond that there was apparently no occupation. Enemy artillery opened fire 15 minutes after a rocket signal from Prény went up. The patrol returned at 3.35 p. m.

A Distinguished Service Cross Won

The work of the afternoon's daylight patrol from the 55th Infantry, composed of ten men from Company B under Sergeant Dick Moorefield, gained the following commendation from the Division Commander:

> "The Division Commander presents his compliments to Sergeant Moorefield and extends to him and the members of his patrol his congratulations on their fine work today."

Lieutenant Colonel William F. Hoey, commanding the 1st Battalion, gave the following account of this patrol:

> "Left outpost line at 2.46 p. m. Fire opened on Sergeant Moorefield by machine guns when about forty yards in front of our line. Undeterred, he and his patrol crawled forward. More machine guns opened until he was under the fire of five light machine guns and about twelve rifles. Raising his head slightly, he saw Germans in emplacement about twenty paces away. He blew the top of one German's head off, one of his men killed another and he wounded a third by shooting him twice. He then jumped into German emplacement, his patrol closing in, and brought three German prisoners (1 sergeant) and two light machine guns inside our lines, covering his retreat with one of the German guns, using it himself."

Fifty-fifth Infantry Reliefs

The 2d Battalion and Company A, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, were relieved in the outpost line, Prény Sector, by the 3d Battalion, 56th Infantry, and Company D of the 20th Machine Gun Battalion. The battalion then marched to the Bois-du-Four.

The Band, Mounted Orderlies and half of the Pioneer, One-Pounder and Sappers and Bombers Platoon left St. Jean and marched to Bouillonville, arriving at 3 p. m. The rear echelon regimental headquarters moved from St. Jean to Bouillonville.

November 5th

The sector remained relatively quiet, except for constant machine gun fire from the region of Prény, until late afternoon. The German artillery fire was scattered until 4 p. m., when a heavy bombardment of the northern portion of the Bois Gerard was delivered for a period of two hours. A second

bombardment was experienced from 8 to 9 p. m. in the northwest section of the Bois-des-Rappes. A total of 1372 shells came over, 630 being gas. Twenty-one men were gassed.

Enemy airplanes were out in force in the afternoon. One German plane shot down in flames our observation balloon No. 15, which was stationed in the Bois-de-la-Sonnard east of St. Baussant. Four patrols were out from the 56th Infantry, all of which drew heavy machine gun fire from the direction of Prény and Prény Ridge. A new system of driving off our patrols seemed to have been developed by the Germans. The German outpost who first heard or saw the patrol would fire a flare signal, which would immediately be followed by fire from a one-pounder situated some distance on the flank.

The 55th Infantry had two patrols out, the first of which drew machine gun and one-pounder fire from south of Mon Plaisir Farm. The second moved along the woods to the east of the Rupt-de-Mad to a position 500 meters south of Rembercourt, but encountered no opposition.

Reliefs in Fifty-fifth Infantry

The 2d Battalion and Company A, 20th Machine Gun Battalion, left Bois-du-Four at 5 p. m. and relieved the 2d Battalion, 34th Infantry, in the support and reserve positions in the Bois Gerard and the Bois D'Heiche. The P. C. of the battalion was established in the western edge of Bois Gerard.

At Division Headquarters Colonel W. W. Taylor, Jr., the chief of staff, was ordered to report to general headquarters for duty. General Order No. 60 announced Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Parker, G. S., as the new chief of staff. Major D. H. Mordecai was announced as division remount officer.

November 6th

The German artillery was generally active throughout the day. From 10 o'clock to 4.30 p. m. a heavy bombardment of the eastern corner of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie was delivered, evidently in an attempt to set fire to the big ammunition dump in the woods to the west of the cross-roads. Fifteen hundred shells were thrown into this section during these hours. A total of 2230 were reported in the sector for the day. Fourteen enemy planes were over the front at periods during the afternoon.

In all, ten patrols from the Division reconnoitered the German lines along the whole of the division front during the early evening and night. Six were from the 56th Infantry and four were from the 55th Infantry. A brief outline of the work of these patrols on this day and the general opposition everywhere encountered will be of interest in the light of subsequent developments.

The first patrol reached a point 200 meters southwest of Prény and then moved parallel to the road for a distance of 100 yards, when they were challenged by a German sentry and received fire from one-pounders and rifles.

Headquarters of the 13th Infantry Brigade in woods southeast of [illegible]

Hill 323 looking from our lines toward what is known as the Hangar. This hill was successfully captured on November 10th

The fourth patrol reached a point some meters north of the northern edge of Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie, where it ran into machine gun fire and an enemy patrol which retreated after exchanging a few shots. The patrol went a hundred meters further on but gained no further contact.

The sixth patrol reached the road to the northeast of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie and received machine gun, one-pounder and minnenwerfer fire from a German position a short distance ahead.

The seventh patrol went along the railroad track in the woods on the eastern slope of the Rembercourt Spur (323) and, when opposite the draw to the north of Hill 310, were held up by snipers and machine gun fire and were forced to withdraw.

The eighth patrol received machine gun and sniper fire from the height one kilometer east of Rembercourt.

The ninth patrol also came under the same fire as the eighth.

The tenth patrol went north from Hill 310 and immediately was held up by snipers and machine guns.

Captain Benjamin F. Longacre was announced as division provost marshal.

November 7th

The Germans seemed to be unusually quiet and the enemy artillery fell to a total of 650. Several bugle calls were heard in the morning coming from the German lines. No explanation could be given of this unusual occurrence, except that it might have been a premature Armistice announcement. If they thought that the war was over, we had very different ideas, as the chief fighting of the 7th Division was to come between then and the 11th.

At 1.30 in the morning a patrol of 1 officer and 14 men from the 56th Infantry left our front line, with the trench located at 372.5-243.3 as an objective. This was reached, but there was no signs of the enemy. After waiting 30 minutes, it proceeded to 371.8-243.8, where machine gun fire was encountered at about 5 o'clock. Three guns fired on the patrol from a distance of 35 yards. The officer was wounded at the first burst and the patrol returned the fire for five minutes. More casualties were received and then a regular barrage of hand grenades was laid on the patrol. Our men were forced to return to our lines at 6 o'clock. They had been unable to recover the bodies of our men. Therefore a second patrol of 1 officer and 18 men was made up to recover the bodies of the officer and the private killed in the former patrol. This patrol left at 11.25 and took up a double formation, 15 pace intervals, 100 meters between groups. It encountered machine gun fire and attempted to close on the gun, but a second gun opened fire and forced the patrol to withdraw. This attempt of the second patrol to fulfill its mission was most praiseworthy when the nature of the terrain and the obstacles encountered are considered. Any movement from cover in this area was at once visible to the enemy because of the absolutely open and bare character of the ground.

Three other patrols reconnoitered the area to the north of Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie.

Five patrols went out in front of the 55th Infantry lines. One of these ran into a party of three Germans, but were not close enough to capture them before they got within their own lines.

November 8th

The Second Attack on Hill 323

In compliance with Operation Order No. 1, Headquarters 55th Infantry, two platoons of Company D were designated to take Hill 323, 1 kilometer southeast of Rembercourt-sur-Mad. Our artillery fire for adjustment and destruction by the 1st and 2d Battalions, 21st Field Artillery (6-inch Howitzers), began at 7.30 a. m., and this was followed by two of our 6-inch Newton trench mortars, which at 9.10 a. m. began to fire on Hill 323 and the woods to the north. At 9.30 a. m. the artillery fire ceased, and at 9.35 First Lieutenant C. H. Claghorn with the 3d Platoon moved forward from the trenches, one man following the edge of the clearing to mark progress. When the 3d Platoon was even with the northernmost point of Company D's line. Second Lieutenant Ruckel with thirty-two men went forward across the clearing. Lieutenant Ruckel was wounded immediately by machine gun fire. Both platoons encountered heavy rifle and machine gun fire. Within ten minutes the enemy opened fire on the hill with intense artillery concentration. The German infantrymen meanwhile took shelter in their own emplacements, which were later found to consist of roofing of three cross layers of railroad ties. The enemy artillery and machine gun fire then grew heavier, and was better directed. Lieutenant Claghorn's platoon pushed its way into the first line of wire. As they were unable to advance further, he decided to withdraw and by 1.30 p. m. he had withdrawn the 3d Platoon to their original lines. Lieutenant Ruckel, however, still remained on the hill, now under intense artillery bombardment. At 3 p. m. he received the order to withdraw, the message being carried through the barrage by Private Charles L. Dolan, who returned with Lieutenant Ruckel's answer that he was unable to move his wounded with the number of men he had left. Private Dolan then guided Corporal John J. Keenan and seven other volunteers back to the hill through the bombardment and the platoon returned with all its wounded to the original lines under cover of our own box barrage. The withdrawal was completed at 4.45 p. m. At 6.30 p. m. the enemy delivered concentrated fire with mustard gas on the Company D sector of the outpost line. Upon the recommendation of the gas non-commissioned officer, Company D was withdrawn at 8 p. m. to the support line, leaving the 3d Platoon, Regimental Machine Gun Company, under First Lieutenant J. L. Harrison in the outpost line. At 12 p. m. sixteen men of Company D left the support line to support the machine gun platoon in the outpost.

Euvezin. Officers of Division Staff in the three houses to the extreme left. Major General Witt[illegible]myer's billet was the château on the right. Note shell hole in the [illegible]

Entrance to Cave in quarry used as H. C. of 1st Battalion, 55th Infantry—(P. C. Hoey one-half kilometer southeast Jaulny)

Two platoons of Company C, under Sergeants McClanahan and Thomas, had moved forward with the two platoons of Company D to connect the new line which had been established on Hill 323 with the left of Company C's line. But these two platoons withdrew when the platoons of Company D withdrew to the original lines.

All during the action on Hill 323 the enemy airplanes in this region were very active, working in conjunction with the German artillery and dropping flare signals. Other planes flying low in the south portion of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie, bombed our new lines and the region of the old ammunition dump.

Seven enemy observation balloons were up during the afternoon. The balloon at Waville was up twice.

Fifteen patrols were sent out along the division front on November 8th. Ten of these were from the 56th Infantry and were of the usual nature, and in the course of their operations received machine gun fire from the vicinity of the tunnel southwest of Prény and from emplacements all along the ridge which runs west from Prény. Machine guns and snipers were also active from positions in the town of Prény itself.

One of the patrols in the 55th Infantry proceeded to the cross-roads north of the Rembercourt quarries (365.3-244.8) and came under machine gun fire from two guns at approximately elevation 306.

When the 10th Field Signal Battalion received the information that the 7th Division would drive forward, an advance information center was established at Jaulny, and four trunk lines were constructed from Jaulny to Euvezin, via Thiaucourt, at which place a test station was cut in. These lines, placed well off the usual lines of travel, were never interrupted, except on the night of November 9th, when the telephone station at Thiaucourt was demolished by shellfire. Twenty-five men were buried in the wreckage, but none were seriously hurt. The entire area adjacent to the exchange was punctured with shell holes, poles were shattered, and the wire tangled into a hopeless mass. Liaison was promptly established the following morning and was not again interrupted. The P. C. at Jaulny was approximately one kilometer behind the lines and from there lines were run direct to the regimental and battalion stations ahead. These lines, hastily constructed under trying conditions, gave probably the best service of any established by this battalion during its tour at the front.

Entrance to Regimental Headquarters of the 34th Infantry

CHAPTER VIII

The Second Army Offensive

ALTHOUGH the operations of November 9 and 10, 1918, are generally referred to as the Second Army Offensive, the title of this chapter is in some respects a misnomer. The offensive contemplated for the armies on this front was a major operation involving an advance in force on definite objectives, in accordance with a comprehensive plan which contemplated ample artillery support, divisions in reserve and all of the numerous formations which enter into such an operation. It probably included a narrowing of division fronts. Numerous re-enforcements were moving into place when the Armistice put an end to the preparations. The local operations with which we are concerned were offensive in character, but did not constitute an army offensive.

Two things contributed to the operations which did take place. Preliminary reconnaissance and minor operations to distract the attention of the enemy from our real plans precede a big offensive as a matter of course and were contemplated in the present case. This activity was intensified by reports that the enemy was withdrawing from our front. It was necessary to verify these reports and to maintain touch with the enemy in case he did withdraw. In addition, orders were actually issued for important attacks on November 10th and 11th. The troop movements preliminary to these attacks were not completed in most cases. The operations of the 7th Division must be viewed in the light of this situation. Before examining these operations it will be well to consider the dispositions of the enemy.

The Enemy

The troops in the left half of the division sector were opposed by the 8th Landwehr Division which covered the enemy front from Charey to the eastern edge of Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie. This German division had in line the 110th and 111th Landwehr Regiments with the 109th Landwehr Regiment in support behind, its exact location not being accurately known.

The enemy's line of resistance ran through Charey, Mon Plaisir Farm, through the valley of the Rupt-de-Mad north of Rembercourt and from the spur south of Rembercourt as far as the Château de Prény along the line of points 366.7-224.0; 372.8-243.5. In front of this line the enemy set out a few outposts, but there was nothing which could be considered as a Vorfeld-zone. His line of resistance in some places was only 500 meters away from the American outposts.

Here the Michel I Stellung was composed of two lines. The first had two lines of barbed wire three meters wide and one meter high on wooden and

iron stakes, behind which concrete dugouts had been completed, but only in small proportion to the number generally found in such a line of resistance. The second line was constructed on the same plan, but was 200 meters behind the first one. There were no original trenches in these positions. South of the valley of the Rupt-de-Mad, from Rembercourt to Waville, there were no strong positions, according to prisoners' statements, but the woods on the crest had been well organized with fox-holes and other shelters for conducting a good machine gun resistance. All this had been planned by the Germans with a view to covering a retirement and all positions had plenty of obstacles in front with excellent fields of fire for machine guns. The wire entanglements were in good condition and were constantly kept up. Few new constructions appeared to be going forward, except in the case of five or six concrete shelters which they were erecting in different parts of the front.

Each of the Landwehr Regiments in our front held a sector about two kilometers wide. Two enemy battalions were side by side in the line of resistance and their third battalion was in reserve in the woods two kilometers away, or in the villages in the valley of the Rupt-de-Mad, in re-enforced concrete cellars. Each battalion of the Germans had three companies in line and one in support. Each company had six or more light machine guns. At night two machine guns were sent out with the outposts (sixteen to twenty men distributed on the company front) at a distance of 150 to 200 meters in front of the line of resistance.

The heavy machine guns were placed in the line of resistance and checkerwise behind the position. Some minnenwerfers were also in this position, but were not very active except on the occasions when our forces made decided attacks. The whole scheme of machine gun and trench mortar defense appeared to be one which was constantly shifting, guns and mortars never being definitely located in one place for any length of time.

The outposts and machine guns behind the outpost line had only camouflaged splinter-proof shelters, usually formed by digging into the ground three or four feet and erecting a corrugated sheet iron cover on wooden uprights and covering the whole with earth, leaves and branches. Most of these shelters contained a small stove and a mattress, light sleeping bag or other cover taken from some French home. Around the shelter was erected a light barrier of barbed wire. In addition to apertures for machine guns, there were also sometimes small adjacent pits from which hand grenades could be thrown and protection thereby could be given to the machine gun. These shelters were occupied usually by two men.

In front of the main line of resistance and especially in the outer bands of wire were tank traps placed in locations such as tanks would be likely to cross in breaking through. These consisted largely of large calibre, high explosive shells, wired together and set so as to explode upon contact.

Rembercourt. Looking down the Rupt-de-Mad towards the Waville, Onville Valley

Rembercourt dominated by German positions on heights to right and left

Several bands of these mines were placed in the forward wire defenses near the main roads and along railroads.

Forward of the main line of resistance there was but very little concrete work. It was practically limited to two or three pill boxes which were used mainly for observation, though fitted for occupation by machine guns. In the main line of resistance and behind, there were not only a large number of concrete shelters finished and in use, but many others in course of construction. These shelters were built more for protection against shell fire than for defense. The enemy relied mainly upon efforts to protect and preserve his full personnel until such time as our artillery fire ceased, when his machine guns could be brought into action without hindrance. There were also many dugouts in the line of resistance. These were of the usual type, being five to six meters deep with two exits. Dugouts of this type were chiefly in use near the battery emplacements further to the rear. Troops in reserve were either placed in larger dugouts, excavations on the slopes of hillsides, or in the reinforced cellars of the houses in the villages.

In that part of the front where both the enemy and our own lines were in the woods, his defense consisted mainly of small combat posts equipped with light machine guns and plenty of hand grenades; of snipers located in the trees; and, especially in the daytime, good observation posts well concealed. Many of these posts were placed up in the trees.

The enemy was supported by a considerable amount of field artillery in the region north and west of the valley of the Rupt-de-Mad, part of it being the artillery belonging to the units there in reserve. There was a large nest of batteries in the woods around St. Julien and on the heights north of Waville.

Our patrols whenever sent into the woods were easily discovered by the enemy on account of the unavoidable noise they made in moving through the thick mass of broken limbs, and such discovery was the immediate signal for rifle and machine gun fire.

Our Troops

The 7th Division held the right sector of the 4th Corps. On its left was the 28th Division of the same corps, and on its right was the 92d Division of the 6th Corps.

It will be remembered that, commencing on November 1st, the 14th Brigade was withdrawn from the line and the 13th Brigade took over the entire division front. (See Map No. 5.) Due to local operations to which various units were committed the relief was not completed until November 5th. The ostensible purpose of this move was to enable each brigade in turn to benefit by additional training while serving as divisional reserve in the rear areas. In the light of subsequent developments it seems reasonable to assume that it was part of a plan to rearrange division sectors for an offensive. In any case, it turned out to be an inconvenient arrangement.

The Operations Orders of November 8th found the 13th Brigade holding a front of about eleven kilometers. The 56th Infantry on the right had its second and third battalions side by side in the outpost position, each of these battalions having one company in regimental reserve. The other battalion occupied the line of resistance.

The outpost position of the 55th Infantry, on both sides of the Rupt-de-Mad, was occupied by the 1st Battalion. The line of resistance, from right to left, was held by three companies of the 2d Battalion and two companies of the 3d Battalion. The other rifle companies were in regimental reserve. This unusual distribution is explained by the conditions under which the relief of the 14th Brigade had been carried out. It appears to have been considered necessary to take over the sub-sector with the units of the 55th Infantry in the order in which they became available after their relief by the 56th Infantry.

Brigade and regimental machine gun companies and other special units were distributed in all echelons. The 5th Field Artillery Brigade and such units of corps artillery as were assigned to the sector, remained in approximately the same firing positions that they had occupied during October.

The entire 14th Brigade was in division reserve in the region Martincourt-Rogeville-Manonville, about fifteen kilometers as the crow flies in rear of the outpost positions, and considerably farther by road. To move it again to the front and place both brigades in line, prepared to attack, would have required a minimum of three nights under favorable conditions.

The Orders

The Operations Orders which reached the 7th Division and its units during the first ten days of November, 1918, presented no unusual complications from a tactical point of view once the troops were in their "jump-off" positions. They are chiefly of interest because of their results, due apparently to the absence of an adequate conception of the time required for their transmission and execution. Considered in connection with the positions and activities of the infantry units at different times, these orders furnish material for an interesting study of the time element involved: (a) in the transmission of orders; (b) in carrying out reliefs under varying conditions; (c) in assembling battalions and regiments and moving them into new positions. The result in this case, after several changes of plan and a rapid succession of orders, is best realized by an examination of Map No. 8, showing the positions of the infantry battalions at eleven o'clock on November 11, 1918, twenty-four hours after both brigades were supposed to be in line side by side, ready to advance.

Although complete data concerning the hours of the receipt of orders by the different elements of command has not been available for this history, an attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to present them in the order in which they became effective in dictating the action of combat units.

View of Mon Plaisir Farm from our lines, showing [illegible] wire defenses

Showing type of terrain in front of left sector of the Division. View from German outpost position. The 34th Infantry, 2d Battalion, attacked up this slope on November 1, 1918

The following extracts from an article which appeared in the *Stars and Stripes* of May 2, 1919, seem to give a very good summary of the instructions issued by the higher commands with respect to the operations of the Second Army. While the editors of this history are not in a position to vouch for all the statements in this article, it is believed to be sufficiently authentic to serve as a background for our picture.

"On November 1st, Field Order No. 13 of the Second Army was issued as a standing order, to be put into execution in case of enemy withdrawal. With sufficient detail to cover the functioning of all services of the Army, it set forth the objectives of an advance and the means to be employed in attaining them. It stated that in that case the enemy would probably pivot upon Metz, holding the outer defenses 10 or 12 kilometers from the center of the city, on the general line Arnaville-Ancy-sur-Moselle-Verny, and that the right Corps of the First American Army would advance in the direction of Etain. It directed that the Seventeenth Corps (that is, the 33d Division), should advance towards Conflans; the Fourth Corps (that is the 28th and 7th Divisions) toward Vionville, and the Sixth Corps (that is the 92d Division), should stand fast, but maintain close contact with the enemy by means of strong reconnaissances.

"As Field Order No. 13 was to become operative only in case of enemy withdrawal, naturally no "D" day could be specified. But on November 4th, a communication was received from Marshal Foch directing that, in view of the withdrawal of the Austrian divisions from the enemy's front, consequent upon the signing of the Armistice with Austria, vigorous local operations should be begun along the front of the Second American Army to discover the enemy's intentions and the dispositions which he was making" * * *.

"The instructions of the supreme command were followed on November 5th, by more detailed ones from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies. In the communication from the latter it was stated that the First and Second American Armies would at once prepare to undertake operations with the ultimate purpose of destroying the enemy's organizations and driving him beyond the existing frontier in the region of Briey and Longwy." * * *

"On its part the Second American Army was directed to conduct raids and local operation, advance its line between the Moselle and Lachausse Lake toward Gorze and Chambley, and prepare plans for an attack in the direction of Briey along the axis Fresnes-Conflans-Briey."

"Detailed instructions for the Second Army operations were given by command of General Bullard, on November 6th. The initial advance, owing to the small number of troops as yet actually on the ground, was to be confined to two brigades, one each from the 28th and 7th Divisions,

which were to move through the hilly country along the Rupt-de-Mad in the direction of Gorze and Chambley but with, at first, only the limited objective of the Michel position of the Hindenburg line between Charey and the eastern edge of the Bois de Grand-Fontaine. Owing to the necessity of concentrating the troops and sufficient artillery to cover the attack, the drive was at first set for November 11th, but the continued rapid withdrawal of the enemy on other parts of the front eventually dictated an earlier execution, and the attack was delivered on the morning of the 10th, with, moreover, a considerably greater front and the employment of larger forces than at first contemplated."

It should be noted that the above instructions fall in two categories. Field Order No. 13, Second Army, was intended to cover a contingency which might, or might not occur. If the enemy withdrew the army was to follow all along the line. The later orders, however, prescribed local operations for immediate execution. The objectives were limited and the purpose was to find out what the enemy was doing, test his strength and damage his defensive organization at critical points. In addition, divisions were ordered to prepare plans for more extensive advances along indicated lines.

In the 7th Division the immediate result of Field Order No. 13, Second Army, was a tentative plan for an advance with both brigades in line. As matters then stood this involved an advance by the 14th Brigade through the left half of the division sector, accompanied by the withdrawal of the 55th Infantry from that sub-sector and its movement to the right sub-sector. This was to be followed by the re-distribution of the 13th Brigade in the right sub-sector and a prompt advance by that brigade. The plan was embodied in Field Order No. 10, 7th Division. The situation was embarrassing for the command and staff because of the probability that little time would be available for preparations. "D" Day was to be fixed by the enemy, and the Division was confronted with the problem of a change of formation at the moment of attack. As will appear later, these doubts were well founded.

The Second Army instructions of November 6th called for an attack on the Michel Stellung between Charey and the eastern edge of the Bois de Grand-Fontaine, by one brigade of the 7th Division and one brigade of the 28th Division. This appeared to indicate a change of plan, and the Division was glad to turn its attention from the complications presented by the earlier plan. The new instructions reached the Division in Field Order No. 59, 4th Corps, dated November 7, 1918.

Both brigades were asked to submit plans. That of the 14th Brigade, submitted on November 8th, did not differ greatly from the plan of attack contemplated for that brigade under Field Order No. 10, 7th Division, namely an advance through the left half of the division sector.

The plan of the 13th Brigade provided for an advance by that brigade with the units then in line, the front of attack extending from the Rupt-de-

One. Three observation posts in the High Sector as seen from a position in the German line between Percy and Paris. Mission Hill, Hill 319, Hill [illegible]

Prény Hill from the observation post in the front line of our right sub-sector (374.2-241-7)

Mad to the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie, inclusive. The attack was to be supported by two battalions of the 14th Brigade placed directly under the command of the Commanding General, 13th Brigade. As a preliminary to the attack these two battalions were to relieve the troops of the 13th Brigade holding the sub-sectors on the right and left flanks of the division front, *i. e.*, the sub-sectors not embraced in the front of the main attack.

The 13th Brigade plan was adopted and incorporated in Field Order No. 11, 7th Division, dated November 8, 1918. (See Appendix.) The 3d Battalion, 64th Infantry, and the 2d Battalion, 34th Infantry, were at once placed en route to their positions on the right and left, respectively, of the 13th Brigade. It is to be noted here that the movement of these two battalions into position was the only part of Field Order No. 11 which was completed before that order was suspended. Upon receipt of the division order the 14th Brigade prepared its field order (No. 7), which was completed about 18.30 o'clock on November 9th. It provided for the movement of the balance of the brigade into positions of support and division reserve, but was never issued. Preliminary orders, however, had put the units in motion, and they were on the road when their destinations were changed as described later.

We now come to the orders which were responsible for the offensive operations of the 13th Brigade on November 9th and to some extent for those on November 10th.* On November 8th, probably in the evening, the Division received the following message from the Chief of Staff of the 4th Corps:

> "Information just received by Army from G. H. Q. to the effect that the 81st Division on left of Second Army has pushed patrols well out to the front and is having difficulty keeping up with retiring Germans.
>
> "Aviation reports all roads leading to the rear in that sector crowded with masses of retreating Boche. Notwithstanding the information from your division indicating that you have contact with the enemy, it is believed situation has changed.
>
> "Corps Commander directs active patrol reconnaissance to the front in order to insure and maintain contact. Care should be taken to provide means of communication to your headquarters from any patrols sent out, so that they may at any time be stopped if necessary.
>
> (Signed) Wells."

This message was repeated to the Commanding General, 13th Brigade, whose regiments then held the entire division front. Before midnight he issued a memorandum to his command, quoting in the first paragraph the

*The Report of Operations, 7th Division, dated November 16, 1918, mentions these operations in connection with later orders for a general offensive on November 10th. They appear to have been initiated on November 9th as described in the text, and it is difficult to associate them with the orders issued for the general offensive. It is possible, however, that the attacks on Mon Plaisir Farm and Hill 323 on November 10th were the result of verbal orders in connection with the general plan for an offensive on that date.

message from Corps Headquarters. The remaining paragraphs read as follows:

"2. Additional verbal instructions emphasize the necessity for such communication with patrols that they can be reached by commanders in rear.

"3. As soon as this order can be put into effect other patrols will be subordinated to a series of patrols to carry out the instructions given above. From each outpost group one officer's patrol, equipped with buzzer and laying buzzer wire as it proceeds, will be sent forward along routes to be designated by regimental commanders. The progress of these patrols will be watched closely. If a patrol reports that it has pierced the present supposed enemy's front line a thin skirmish line from the group to which the patrol belongs will be sent forward at once to occupy that line. Further progress of the patrol will be followed by the advance of the entire outpost group. All ground gained will be held in case of counter-attack.

"4. Regimental commanders will establish rapid means of liaison throughout their commands, and regulate the forward movement of their regiments.

"5. Zones of action are extended as follows: 56th Infantry, right boundary extended due north to include Rayonville (strong flank protection on flank in case 92d Division does not keep abreast). Left boundary extended to the north to pass between Villecey-sur-Mad and Wayville. 55th Infantry, right boundary same as left boundary of 56th Infantry. Left boundary extended to northeast through 289.0 southeast of St. Julien."

By command of Brigadier General Bjornstad

Davis Elkins, Major A. G. D.
Adjutant

It is evident from a perusal of the foregoing instructions that their execution was very apt to involve the 13th Brigade in engagements of considerable magnitude all along its front, and such indeed turned out to be the case. Since all ground gained was to be held, the whole thing became something more than a reconnaissance in force and might easily have involved the whole brigade. Moreover, it was bound to interfere somewhat with the dispositions contemplated by Field Order No. 11, 7th Division. Nevertheless, the latter order remained in force during November 9th and the units of the 14th Brigade continued to move in compliance with it. These movements had not awaited the arrival of the complete division order, but had been started by advance telephone messages and verbal orders. Subsequent changes in the orders were received in the same manner. No "D" day had

Close view of the ruins of Prény Castle as seen from the southwest—this apparently innocent ruin was transformed by the Germans into a veritable reinforced concrete stronghold

Soulevre Farm used as advance observation post by the 56th Infantry prior to the reduction of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie Salient
Note low German trip wire

as yet been announced, but during the evening of November 9th the Division Chief of Staff informed Headquarters 14th Brigade that all units were expected to be in place by daylight the next morning.

At about midnight of November 9th the brigades learned that Field Order No. 11 was no longer in effect, that Field Order No. 10, 7th Division,* had been substituted, and that "D" day for the latter order was November 10th. Needless to say, it was then too late to make the necessary changes with a view to getting the 14th Brigade into position for effective action on the 10th, but the effort was made. One battalion of the 64th Infantry reached its allotted position on the afternoon of the 10th and made the attack on Mon Plaisir Farm described later.

In order to prevent any confusion as to the connection of the above described orders with the operations now to be described, the following facts should be borne in mind:

(a) All fighting by the 13th Brigade on November 9th, and by the 56th Infantry on November 10th, resulted from the message received from Corps Headquarters the evening of November 8th, and had nothing to do with Field Orders Nos. 10 and 11, 7th Division.

(b) Troop movements and reliefs on November 9th were made under the provisions of Field Order No. 11, 7th Division; those on November 10th were made in most cases in compliance with Field Order No. 10. The relief of the 3d Battalion, 56th Infantry, on November 10th was carried out under Field Order No. 11.

(c) Field Order No. 11 resulted in no fighting. The attacks by the 55th Infantry and the 64th Infantry on November 10th may be assumed to have been made in compliance with Corps and Army instructions for an offensive on that date, though they did not conform to the provisions of Field Order No. 10, 7th Division, as to time, place or units engaged.

The Operations

As described in the preceding chapter, the standing orders for the 13th Brigade called for daily reconnaissance of the hostile front. The patrols sent out on November 8th were charged with the duty of learning whether the enemy held his usual positions. The brigade occupied a front of eleven kilometers and reported the enemy outposts in position throughout this front.

The reader will have noted that the new orders for November 9th called for more vigorous action, by groups strong enough to penetrate the enemy outposts and determine whether they covered larger forces, or merely served as a screen to conceal the withdrawal of the main body.

The operations of the 13th Brigade on November 9th and 10th naturally conformed to the organization of the front lines. Each regimental front

*Corrected copy dated November 10, 1918, thus giving Field Order No. 10 a later date than Field Order No. 11. (See Appendix.)

contained two sub-divisions which may be described as battalion sectors. In each battalion sector one battalion, or its equivalent, occupied both support and outpost positions, assisted by various special units and under the control of a battalion commander. On the left the 1st Battalion, 55th Infantry, as heretofore described, occupied the outpost positions of both battalion fronts, while companies of the other two battalions furnished the supports. To facilitate control the battalions were split and the companies in outpost and support positions on either side of the Rupt-de-Mad were placed under different battalion commanders.

From each of the four outpost groups strong patrols were sent out on November 9th in compliance with the brigade instructions issued the previous night, and some of them continued to send out similar patrols on November 10th. The methods employed and the results obtained varied in accordance with the interpretation given to the order by regimental and battalion commanders, the local problem presented and the complications introduced by the arrival of units of the 14th Brigade as front line reliefs.

On the right of the 56th Infantry the entire 3d Battalion of that regiment was engaged for the greater part of two days in an attack on Prény Ridge. The outpost group of the 1st Battalion, 56th Infantry, in the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie sent out several strong patrols on November 9th, but only one of these found the enemy. Both outpost groups of the 55th Infantry conducted vigorous patrol actions on the 9th and utilized the information obtained to prepare attacks for the following day. On the 10th troops in the right battalion sector captured Hill 323, while a company of the left group attacked Mon Plaisir Farm. Finally, the 2d Battalion, 64th Infantry, arrived and made a second attack on the farm in the afternoon. On both days activity was almost continuous along the division front. These operations will now be described in detail.

Fifty-sixth Infantry Front

Upon receipt of the memorandum from brigade headquarters during the night of November 8th-9th, the Commanding Officer, 56th Infantry, issued the following order:

Headquarters, 56th Infantry,
American E. F. November 9, 1918

OPERATIONS ORDER:

Special Patrols.

1. Patrols of one (1) officer and twenty-four men each will be sent out immediately from each battalion front to ascertain whether or not the enemy is retreating. These patrols will be supported by one officer and sixteen men at 300 yards.

St. Mihiel Front. This area always was subject to an intermittent bombardment

Camp St. Marie Farm—old shacks and dug-outs used by the Germans before the St. Mihiel drive

Reports state that back roads are crowded with retreating enemy.

Zones of action of 56th Infantry between Villecey-sur-Mad and Wayville.

Each patrol will have buzzer phone, operators and wire layers accompany them, and constant communication will be kept with company, battalion and regimental headquarters of progress made. These detachments to be furnished by signal detachments.

If the patrol pierces the supposed present enemy front line a thin skirmish line from the group to which the patrol belongs will be sent forward to occupy the line. Further progress of the patrol will be followed by the advance of the entire outpost group. All ground gained will be held in case of counter-attack.

All patrols will carry iron rations, canteen full, three teams of automatic rifles, two grenades per man, two large wirecutters per squad.

Picked men from one or more companies will constitute the personnel of these patrols.

The most direct route affording fair cover in case of fire to the enemy's line will be taken. The patrol must see that it is not stopped by one or two machine guns in place. The patrol's mission is to find out whether the enemy's lines are held as usual.

By order of Colonel Bump

William Ernst,
Captain, 56th Infantry,
Operation Officer.

Every means of communication to the rear must be established, buzzer line, runners, etc., in order that information may be quickly transmitted in either direction.

A. L. B.

The Prény Ridge Attack

During the entire period of the occupation of the Puvenelle Sector by the 90th and 7th Divisions in turn, Prény Ridge had possessed a peculiar fascination for the American troops. This was due probably to the obvious nature of its topography, the commanding position it afforded the Germans, and possibly to a belief that it was a key position. Whatever the cause, it had been the scene of several large raids and reconnaissances by both Divisions, and the history of these attempts had been very much the same in every case. For such affairs the Germans had a simple schedule which they consistently followed. As our troops approached, the outposts silently withdrew to their line of resistance on the reverse slope and warned their artillery. Our leading elements, having gained the summit without opposition, were apt to report that they held the ridge and ask for assistance to retain it. A further advance brought our men under short range fire from the well organ-

ized line of resistance. If the accumulation of Americans on the ridge made such action worth while, the German artillery dropped a heavy barrage on them. The results were always disastrous for our forces, and we should have learned to avoid Prény Ridge as an objective for limited operations. The present operation by the 3d Battalion, 56th Infantry, was to differ in no essential respect from those which had preceded it.

The top of Prény Ridge is bare. Along its crest ran a camouflaged road, lightly held by the enemy outposts. On the southern slope, which faced the 56th Infantry, were a few clumps of bushes, but by far the greater portion was devoid of cover and under constant observation. At the end of the ridge, overlooking the Moselle Valley, was the town of Prény, which had been strongly organized as a part of the line of resistance. It flanked the outpost line on the crest, but its ground level was lower. Its ancient and conspicuous tower, built on an enduring basis and solidly constructed, furnished a magnificent emplacement for several machine guns. Despite the frequent shelling of this tower by allied artillery, it was never brought down. On the morning of November 9th it was able to contribute its full share of machine gun fire along the ridge. The strength of the position was appreciated by our troops, but was discounted on this occasion by the belief that the enemy was in a bad state of morale and probably retreating.

The best picture of the operations of the 3d Battalion, 56th Infantry, on November 9th and 10th is obtained from the operations report of its commander, Major Paul Parker, 56th Infantry. The report reads as follows:

> "Patrols from Companies I and M, consisting of one N. C. O. and eight men each, moved out from Q-1 and A-2 positions, according to instructions at about 8.00 hour, November 9, 1918. Patrols encountered enemy snipers and machine gun fire from Prény Valley at 10.00 hour. They continued to advance to top of ridge, and at 12.00 hour they had passed on over crest of ridge, and all firing had ceased. These small patrols were then backed up by larger ones consisting of one officer, three N. C. O.'s and twenty-four men each, and ordered to gain contact, pursue enemy and hold ground gained, as aerial reconnaissance reported roads in rear were crowded with retreating Boche. Combat groups of sixteen men each were sent out into the valley to cover the advance of and maintain contact with these advancing patrols. These patrols continued to advance on up and over Prény Ridge up to the wire of the Hindenburg line without receiving fire. At this time about 15.30 hours the advance detachment of the 64th Infantry began to come in to relieve the 3d Battalion, 56th Infantry, in line. Guides for the incoming battalion were sent out, and arrangements for a relief completed.
>
> "Accompanied by Sergeant Humphries, of the Signal Platoon, with a telephone set for attaching to buzzer lines previously sent out, I pro-

Town of Norroy from Hill 319 showing our support positions and communication trenches

View of Mouzzon Hill from the German lines

ceeded to advance along the buzzer lines to the front at 16.30 hours. At 17.00 hours I instructed all companies to advance on Prény Ridge, following up the patrols. At 17.30 hours yelling and bugles blowing were heard in German lines to rear of Prény. At 18.00 hours Companies I and M and two platoons of Company L moved out to front in attack formation. The remaining two platoons of Company L, which had been in support lines, moved out to support the advance, taking up position in a gully near the edge of the woods south of Prény. A few scattered shots fired from Prény Ridge at 18.15 hours, then all quiet. As the companies moved on the ridge at 18.30 hours numerous flares went up but no shots were fired. The companies continued to advance with the patrols in front until the patrols passed through the wire and into the Hindenburg trenches at about 19.30 hours. At this time a few short bursts of machine gun fire were heard and then all quiet. It later developed that the patrols which entered the trenches were caught by enfilade fire from three machine guns located in pill boxes in the trenches, and were forced to withdraw. They fell back on the advancing companies, and all began to dig in on the military crest of Prény Ridge. Company I made another attempt to enter the German lines. A short hand-to-hand combat ensued in which one German was bayoneted and three shot. Two of our men were killed. The machine guns opened up again, and the company withdrew to the line in front of the wire. All men then dug in during the remainder of the night along a general line, extending from 400 meters west of Prény for about one-quarter kilometer, and from 200 to 300 yards in front of the enemy main line. Following the second attempt to enter the enemy lines, a barrage was laid down by the Germans for about thirty minutes, but fell largely in the edge of the woods and the valley to the rear of our lines, and served only to cut off all communication for a period. The remainder of the night was quiet except for an occasional rifle shot or burst of machine gun fire, and the activity of our own artillery which fired a few shots on Prény and a large number on back areas.

"Just before daybreak I again gave instructions to enter the Hindenburg trenches. This was executed, but by the advance elements only, for as soon as the wire was pierced numerous machine guns, firing from pill boxes, would open up and completely enfilade the trenches and wire. All then fell back to their line and continued to dig.

"At break of day an enemy plane came over, flew low, and circled over our advanced lines, followed by many flares and rockets. Almost immediately thereafter a very heavy barrage fell on our line and extended to the woods beyond. This included H. E. shrapnel and several kinds of gas. This barrage continued with varying intensity until all com-

panies had withdrawn to their old lines in the woods at 11.45 hours, November 10th.

"As the day came on, and the flanks and front of the line became definitely outlined, machine guns and rifle fire began to grow in intensity from the first and second Hindenburg lines and to appear on the left flank. By 8.00 hours, November 10th, five machine guns were identified on the left flank alone and eleven in front, also one minnenwerfer from rear of Prény. A one-pounder gun and crew reported at this time, and was sent at once to operate against the machine guns on the left flank, but later reported cut off by the barrage and unable to fire. Three of our machine guns were assigned the task of covering the flank, but could not do so effectively because of the barrage and because of the smoke and the morning fog. They did, however, cover our withdrawal in fine shape. It is doubtful if a German machine gun was ever seen—only pill boxes and numerous spots of camouflage.

"Company M suffered heavy casualties, and became badly scattered by individuals hunting defiladed spots, and withdrew to edge of woods to reorganize at 10.00 hours, November 10th, whereupon, no flank protection having appeared and the machine guns becoming more numerous on the flanks, orders were given the entire line to withdraw, which it did, completing same at 11.45 hours.

"The relief by the 64th Infantry was immediately carried out as scheduled. The enemy barrage followed the retreating troops into the woods before stopping."

Nothing further was attempted on this battalion front. The 3d Battalion, 64th Infantry, came to this part of the front in compliance with Field Order No. 11, 7th Division, and apparently had not been advised that this order had been superseded by Field Order No. 10, which would have placed it on the other flank of the Division. It remained facing Prény Ridge until the Armistice.

First Battalion, Fifty-sixth Infantry

The outposts of this battalion were in the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie, facing the "heel" of Prény Ridge. The enemy posts in its front were able to flank with their fire an attack over the ridge. It was important, therefore, that their fire be neutralized.

A patrol of twenty-four men under First Lieutenant C. A. Rawson, with a support of sixteen men under First Lieutenant Baxter Ware, advanced from the center of Company A at about 12.30 hours on November 9th, and encountered the enemy at point 369.7-243.3. While here five machine guns and a one-pounder opened up, causing the advance patrol to split and make an effort to flank the machine gun emplacement. Bugles from three points in the enemy's line and much shouting was heard. This was immediately followed by a heavy barrage placed directly in front of the enemy positions. It

German concrete observation post on the heights east of Mon Plaisir Farm, showing effect of a direct hit by our artillery

Left—Vandieres from Hill 319. Pagny in the distance to the Moselle River, and [illegible] Metz on the right

lifted shortly and fell upon the position held by the patrol. The patrol then became scattered and fell back upon its supporting patrol. There it experienced a second barrage which compelled a withdrawal at 16.45 hours. There were five casualties, including Lieutenant Baxter Ware, who was killed.

Patrols from Companies C and D had been sent out to guard the flanks of the other patrol, but they failed to encounter the enemy. A second patrol was sent out from Company D, but no contact was gained.

Artillery support for the 56th Infantry was furnished by the 1st Battalion, 19th Field Artillery (3 inch), commanded by Major John S. MacTaggart.

A description of the operations of the 56th Infantry would not be complete without mention of the services rendered by Chaplain Martin, the runners and the personnel of the Medical Department. These services were indispensable and were performed in a manner to gain the admiration and gratitude of the entire Regiment.

Fifty-fifth Infantry

Strong contact patrols to verify the reported withdrawal of the enemy were sent out on November 9th from both battalion sectors. In each case they engaged in fire fights with the enemy, whose positions appeared to be strongly held. The patrol from Company B in the left battalion sector, under First Lieutenant W. L. Blanton, killed one German and brought in three prisoners.

The two principal hostile positions confronting the Regiment were the enemy salient on Hill 323, northeast of Jaulny, and the strongly organized Mon Plaisir Farm facing our outposts west of the Rupt-de-Mad. The enemy's reaction to an attack on either of these posts was pretty certain to furnish a good indication of his strength in this vicinity. Furthermore, while they were held strongly by the enemy the operations of our patrols on either side of them were necessarily restricted. Considered as objectives for infantry attacks, within the scope of the orders in effect on November 9th and without important artillery preparation, Hill 323 offered the better chance of success because of the better cover available and the opportunities for envelopment.

The arrival of the 2d Battalion, 34th Infantry, on November 9th to take over the positions west of the Rupt-de-Mad made it possible to utilize some of the companies of the 55th Infantry from that sector to re-enforce the troops east of the stream under Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Hoey, Jr., with a view to the reduction of the salient on Hill 323. While these movements were undoubtedly made more or less in conformity with the provisions of Field Order No. 11, 7th Division, it must be remembered that no D day or H hour had as yet been announced for that order. On the other hand preparations for this attack started over 24 hours before it was made. It may be assumed, therefore, that the operation was planned originally as a continuation of the heavy patrol operations initiated on the morning of November 9.

Company I, 55th Infantry, left the reserve position at Thiaucourt at 4.00 hours on November 9th, and marched by way of Jaulny to the Bois Grand-Fontaine. Here it remained until 15.45 hours, when it moved forward to the woods immediately in rear of the outpost line nearest Hill 323. The movement was stopped by interdiction fire from the enemy artillery. Counter battery fire was called for from our artillery at 15.50 hours and delivered at 16.05 hours, causing the immediate cessation of the enemy fire. The march was resumed and a position for the night was taken up in rear of the outpost line of the 4th Platoon of Company C. The same day Company M was relieved in the support line, Rembercourt sector, by Companies E and F, 34th Infantry, whereupon it moved to the support line in rear of Hill 323. Late in the evening of the 9th the Sappers and Bombers Platoon left Bouillonville and marched via Thiaucourt to Jaulny. Company B remained in the outpost position of the left battalion sector west of the Rupt-de-Mad.

During the night of November 9th-10th Field Order No. 10, 7th Division, became effective, involving a general offensive on the morning of November 10th. The 14th Brigade was to jump off from the positions then held by the 55th Infantry and the latter was to withdraw and move to the sector assigned to the 13th Brigade. Since the 14th Brigade was not in position for its attack the 55th Infantry carried out its original plan for the reduction of the salient.

The Capture of Hill 323

On the morning of the 10th, at 5.30 a. m., the attack on Hill 323 began. Company I, under Captain Henry C. Long, Jr., attacked from the south. Company D, under Lieutenant T. R. Holmes, advanced from its original line, from the southwest, and two platoons of Company C, under Sergeants McClannahan and Thomas advanced from their lines southeast of the Hill. The Third Platoon of the Machine Gun Company, under Lieutenant J. L. Harrison, was on the left flank of Company D. There was no artillery preparation, all units advancing, preceded by scouts, in small combat groups with automatic rifles in front. Immediately after the advance started, fire from light maxims was encountered along the entire front. This fire was returned and our advance continued followed by the hasty retreat of the Germans from their organized line of outposts. The barbed wire protecting the first line of concrete dugouts was reached and cut under renewed bursts of machine gun fire from guns in our front and from machine guns and one-pounders located across the Rupt-de-Mad, on the southeastern slope of the hill northwest of Rembercourt. Several small enemy working parties were surprised, but these disappeared rapidly into the woods when fire was opened on them. After reaching the crest of Hill 323, the advance continued in a northwesterly direction. At 9.40 the enemy concentrated his artillery fire on the Hill. Counter battery fire was requested by buzzer located at Company I, P. C., on the crest of the Hill, and it was delivered very promptly, causing a cessation of artillery fire on the line of Companies I and C. Most of

The German outpost positions were in the edge of these woods on Hill 323. The attacks were made by our men across this open ground

Quarry captured from the enemy, 1 kilometer southwest of Rembercourt

it was coming from a battery of 77s located in the woods northeast of Rembercourt, approximately 900 meters away.

All objectives were reached by 10.30 hours against an intense but brief machine gun and one-pounder resistance. Liaison was established between the companies in line and with Company B on their left. At 11.15 hours, the enemy launched a counter attack, after a short but heavy artillery preparation accompanied by machine gun and one-pounder fire. The brunt of the attack fell on the center of the new line held by Company I, where it penetrated a distance of approximately 200 meters. Thereupon a normal barrage was called for from the supporting artillery behind the lines. The call was made at 11.25 hours, the barrage was laid down at 11.29 hours, and the attack was repulsed by 11.45 hours. Nevertheless the enemy renewed the counter attack at 12.15 hours without preparation. This attack was promptly driven off by fire of automatic rifles in the outguards only. During the entire day the German artillery fire was adjusted on our position by enemy airplanes flying back and forth over our line at a very low altitude.

After the first assault, Company M, under Lieutenant James H. Hagan, left the support position, marched forward through the original outpost line, and relieved Company D on Hill 323 in the positions which that company had captured that morning. The relief was completed at 3.30 p. m. and Company D returned to the support trenches on the hill one-half kilometer southeast of Jaulny. At 4 p. m. Company M and Company I advanced their sector of the line on the west slope of Hill 323 approximately 400 meters in the face of severe artillery and machine gun fire and against organized enemy positions.

Lieutenant Harrison's machine gun platoon was used in this operation to cover the unprotected left flank of Company D, three guns being put into position on high ground in front of the original outpost line to cover the open ground south of Rembercourt-sur-Mad. The remaining gun went forward with the assault on the left flank of Company D. When the objective was reached the gun was advanced fifty meters to a point whence it could deliver enfilade fire in front of the new line.

The Pioneer Platoon under Second Lieutenant Joseph E. Riddock, furnished stretcher bearers for the evacuation of the wounded from the Hill.

This operation resulted in a maximum advance of one kilometer and the straightening of our line by obliterating that re-entrant in our position which had been formed by the enemy positions on Hill 323. It led to the capture of five German prisoners, seven machine guns, two light minnenwerfers, 100 rifles, and a quantity of small arms, machine gun and minnenwerfer ammunition and pyrotechnics.

Mon Plaisir Farm

The dominating feature of the German defenses facing the left battalion sector of the 55th Infantry was Mon Plaisir Farm, strongly fortified and

surrounded by open ground affording a good field of fire. Its machine gun fire was well organized to sweep the wire defenses by day or night. It was not probable that the latter could be penetrated except under cover of a well placed barrage, or with the help of tanks. Obviously it was not an inviting objective for patrols, except for the purpose of drawing its fire to determine whether or not it was still strongly held.

As previously stated, patrols were sent out on November 9th by Companies A and B, 55th Infantry, who occupied the outpost positions. Similar combat patrols advanced on the 10th and encountered strong resistance at all points. One detachment of sixty men from Company B, under First Lieutenant W. L. Blanton moved against Mon Plaisir Farm. It encountered severe fire from seven pill boxes in and around the farm, but continued its advance until it reached the wire defenses. There the men dug in and kept up an intermittent fire fight during the entire day. The detachment remained in this position until the attack of the 2d Battalion, 64th Infantry, on the same afternoon. The latter attack will be described in connection with the operations of the 14th Brigade.

Fourteenth Brigade

It will be remembered that at midnight of November 9th, the 14th Brigade learned that Field Order No. 10, 7th Division, was to be put in force, that the corps had named November 10th as D day, and that all units of the brigade were to be in position by daylight. This meant that the Division was to resume its former dispositions with both brigades in line; the right half of the division sector to be held by the 13th Brigade and the left half by the 14th Brigade. The dispositions called for were preparatory to attacks contemplated for the following day along the entire front of the Second Army. The change made an awkward situation for those units of the 14th Brigade which were already under way to support the 13th Brigade under the provisions of Field Order No. 11, 7th Division.

The commanding general, 14th Brigade, was informed by G-3, 7th Division, that H hour had not been designated, but that at least six hours remained to get the troops in position. G-3 was told that the order was impossible of execution on account of lack of time. Nevertheless, pursuant to his advice, every effort was made to comply with it. In the meantime the men had been ordered to carry only their field equipment without packs, in order to lighten the march and hasten the move. The time of march was advanced and units were directed to start at once for their new destinations. Because of the uncertainty of the situation and in order to clarify matters immediately, the brigade commander hastened to Division Headquarters at Euvezin, arriving there about 1.30 a. m. November 10th. It was then explained that the corps desired that Field Order No. 11, 7th Division, be abandoned and that Field Order No. 10 be carried out. The brigade at

Mon Plaisir Farm from the southeast—our men had reached and were lying in the first band of [illegible] in the Second Army Drive, when the Armistice came

Tautecourt Farm in original sector of the 34th Infantry

once prepared its appropriate field order (No. 8) and ordered the commanding officers of the infantry regiments and of the 21st Machine Gun Battalion to proceed immediately to Division Headquarters for a conference and to receive the orders.

That the change of orders caught the brigade units in widely scattered positions is evident from their location at 7 hours November 10th, which was as follows:

14th Brigade Headquarters

Front echelon .....Jaulny Mill (Moulin de Jaulny).
Rear echelon .. ..Mamey.

34th Infantry

Headquarters, front echelon .....
Headquarters Company ..
1st Battalion .....
Supply Company .....
} On the road between Essey and Bouillonville.
Headquarters, rear echelon .....Manonville.
2d Battalion .....Front line and support positions, Bois de la Montagne.
3d Battalion .....On the road half way between Bernecourt and Flirey.
Machine Gun Company ..Just entering Thiaucourt from the southeast.

64th Infantry

Headquarters, front echelon .....
Headquarters Company ..
Supply Company, full section .....
2d Battalion .....
} Between Jaulny Mill and bridge over Rupt-de-Mad at Jaulny.
1st Battalion .....
Supply Company, empty section .....
} Domèvre.
3d Battalion .....Front line and support positions, Bois-des-Rappes.
Machine Gun Company ...St. Jean.
Headquarters, rear echelon .....
Medical Detachment .....
} Martincourt.

21st Machine Gun Battalion

Companies A and B.....Valley of Le Trey Brook in the southern part of the Forêt des Venchères, under orders to join the 3d and 2d Battalions, 64th Infantry, respectively.
Companies C and D.....On the Regnieville-Thiaucourt road, en route from St. Jean to Thiaucourt under orders to join the 3d and 1st Battalions, 34th Infantry, respectively.

As had been predicted, the 14th Brigade was not in its assigned position on the morning of November 10th, nor indeed at any time during that day. Under prior orders the 2d Battalion, 34th Infantry, had in part relieved units of the 13th Brigade west of the Rupt-de-Mad, but this was not the position assigned it under the new orders. Of the other units of the 14th Brigade only the 2d Battalion, 64th Infantry, arrived in time to be utilized for offensive action on the 10th, having reached Jaulny in the morning. Although it was impossible to carry out the provisions of Field Order No. 10, the brigade was not to be denied some participation in the day's fighting. In the after-

noon the 2d Battalion, 64th Infantry, advanced against the hostile front west of the Rupt-de-Mad under orders to continue in the direction of Charey and St. Julian in case it broke through the enemy's front line. Mon Plaisir Farm was in the line of attack, and was already engaged on one side by Lieutenant Blanton's detachment of Company B, 55th Infantry.

The 2d Battalion was disposed with Companies G and H in the assault echelon, and Company E in support. Company F was ordered to send out patrols to destroy machine gun nests that had been located in the German outpost line. At 14.30 hours the patrols moved out and at 15 hours, Companies G and H jumped off, passing through units of the 34th and 55th Infantries that were holding the line. While the Regimental P. C. was nominally with the 14th Brigade P. C. at Jaulny, the regimental commander, Colonel Edson A. Lewis, was up with the attacking companies during the entire action. The patrols of Company F met with such heavy machine gun and sniper fire that they were unable to reach objectives. Company H advanced to the outer wire of the enemy line, while Company G, on the right, passed through the enemy outposts and captured twelve prisoners. From the moment the attack debouched it was met with heavy machine gun and rifle fire and though the men reached the enemy wire they were not able to proceed on account of the terrific artillery barrage and counter-offensive preparations which followed and assisted the enemy machine gun fire. Consequently troops were withdrawn under cover of darkness.

During this attack the enemy heavily shelled the Brigade P. C. which had been located at Jaulny Mill. His fire was probably drawn to this point by a line of rolling kitchens which had taken cover under protection of the high bluff, but the nature of the terrain prevented him from doing any damage.

The P. C.'s of the different units of the brigade at this time were as follows:

34th Infantry	Bois-de-Bonveaux
64th Infantry	Moulin de Jaulny (Jaulny Mill)
21st Machine Gun Battalion	Moulin de Jaulny
14th Brigade	Moulin de Jaulny

After darkness fell the wounded were brought to the Brigade P. C. at Jaulny Mill. There in the dim candle light and the glow of an open fire on the hearth they were given further medical attention and evacuated to the rear as rapidly as possible. Due to the difficulty of obtaining ambulances in sufficient number the Ford truck at Brigade Headquarters was pressed into service transporting wounded. There also the twelve German prisoners were brought and held until they could be sent to the rear.

The balance of the night was uneventful except for spasmodic activity on the part of the enemy, evidenced particularly by the fire of his seventy-seven mm. guns.

Posing for a picture in the ruins of Thiaucourt. Soldiers in costumes putting on an impromptu show under bombardment

Z-Z-Z-Z-z-z-z-z-, a German big shell coming in and the audience dives for cover—BANG!

Advance P. C. of the 64th Infantry. On road three-quarters kilometer south of Rembercourt

After nightfall on November 10th, the division commander gave verbal instructions to the commanding general of the 13th Brigade to select the point in the front of that brigade that could be most easily penetrated, and to attack the following morning as early as suitable artillery support could be arranged for. He was to fix the hour of attack after consultation with the division artillery commander, and send his completed field order to Division Headquarters, where it would become the basis for the division order. Preliminary arrangements were made at once within the brigade and the order for the attack was prepared. (Field Order No. 4, 13th Brigade.) The plan of attack, so far as the leading elements are concerned, is shown in Map No. 7. This attack was still under preparation when the news of the Armistice put an end to further operations.

With reference to the foregoing operations the following is quoted from the Report of Operations, 7th Division, dated November 16, 1918:

"8. (a) The position attacked was one of the last strongholds of the old Hindenburg Line. It was covered by bands of heavy wire and plentifully supplied with pill boxes and defensive works. It could only have been carried by all the careful preparations of artillery and infantry that go with a "Set Piece" attack. The enemy, although of a fourth class of troops, was still in position in sufficient force to strongly man the defensive works. Further, the attack covered loosely 8 Kms. of front, whereas, to force a position of such strength the Division should have been used on a front at the most of 3 Kms. with all the artillery possible and deep formations of infantry. An attack made under such circumstances by a line of patrols had little, if any, chance of success.

"(b) The battalions of the 7th Division, when the order was promulgated for the attack, were in the midst of a movement which contemplated that an attack to attain a limited objective be carried out from the Rupt-de-Mad to the eastern limit of the Division by the 13th Brigade, and from the Rupt-de-Mad to the western limit of the Division by a brigade from the 28th Division, with the 14th Brigade held in Divisional Reserve. The attack finally ordered contemplated a formation which placed the 13th and 14th Brigades side by side, the 13th Brigade in the right half of the sector, the 14th Brigade in the left half of the sector. When the H hour arrived the infantry battalions were not in position, in fact, some of them were kilometers behind the front line.

"(c) Time to prepare the infantry for the attack in sufficient detail was not made available, nor was any adequate reduction of the enemy's position or cutting of wire by the artillery possible during the hours of night remaining before the attack.

"9. NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

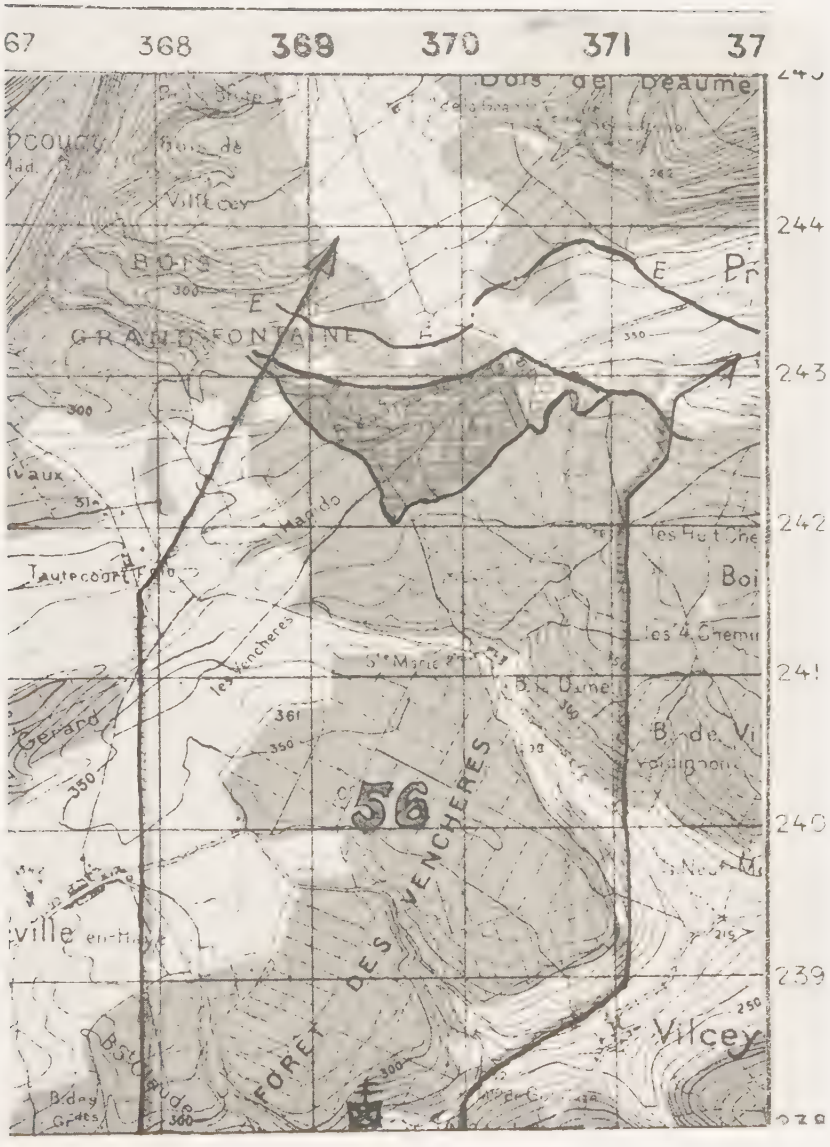
"At 18.30 Hours, November 10th, a warning message came over the direct line telephone with the Corps from the Chief of Staff, IV Corps,

stating that the IV Corps would continue its attack on the 11th, efforts being concentrated where weakness had developed. The Corps to break through the line La Chaussee, Charey, Rembercourt, Prény and continue its advance. In consequence Field Order No. 12 was issued which contemplated a determined attack on a narrow front and in case of a break through, exploitation toward the flanks (see sketch attached). This plan called for an artillery preparation of three hours' duration which was to commence at 8.00 a. m., November 11th, and the infantry was to start its advance at the completion of the artillery preparation (11.00 a. m.).

"At 7.40 a. m., November 11th, a message was received from Headquarters 4th Corps that the Armistice would go into effect at 11.00 a. m. and that all hostilities would cease at or before that hour. As this would have carried the operation only to the hour for the infantry advance to commence, the operation was cancelled and brigades ordered to adjust their front lines before 11.00 a. m."

The ruins of Regnieville—the entrance to the church

Map No. 6



The reduction of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie Salient by the 2d Bn., 56th Infantry. Total advance shown between 242-243. New enemy outpost line—E-E-E—between 243-244—November 1, 1918

Map No. 7

Plan submitted by the 13th Bg. for the contemplated attack on November 11, 1918 (not carried out)

Map No. 8

Showing position of the units of the Division, 11 hours, November 11, 1918

Some of the 64th Infantry receiving the news of the Armistice

News of the Armistice is received by Brigadier General Wahl at the Brigade P. C., Jaulny, November 11, 1918

CHAPTER IX

The Armistice

THE JOYFUL news of the cessation of hostilities was brought to the Division by the following telegram:

2 MN NS 61 OB RUSH.

Wabash, November 11, 1918.

Commanding General
Seventh Division

7.15 hours period Number one four four G three period Armistice signed period Effective eleven hours eleventh November at or before which time all hostilities and advance must cease period Hold and accurately report line reached at that hour period No communication will be had with the enemy period Acknowledge period By Command General Bullard.

Heintzelman.
842 A.

As word of this was passed along the line all infantry movement ceased. The artillery, however, continued active up to the last minute. And so the end of the Great War came to us heralded by a last, furious burst of artillery fire from both sides.

Immediately thereafter orders were issued to patrol the front line, to allow no fraternization with the enemy and to permit forward of our front line only such persons as were necessary to succor the wounded or bury the dead. The enemy immediately made efforts to fraternize with our men in hopes of a hot meal or a good smoke, but was at once stopped in the attempt. The front line as it then stood was verified and its true course was reported as ordered.

On the evening of November 11th, the American front was absolutely quiet. Here and there groups of men were conversing quietly in low tones. Sentries stood at their posts. Across "No Man's Land" the enemy was engaged in a giant celebration as far as could be seen along his entire front. The night, normally very dark, was now constantly lit up by myriads of German pyrotechnics of different descriptions. An occasional breeze brought to the ear the popping of pistols or guns evidently used in firing these pyrotechnics. From the valley of the Rupt-de-Mad below where Rembercourt lay, came the sound of Boche songs and revelry interspersed with bugle calls. One indeed might have thought they had won the war. The American troops, however, still stood quietly to their guns.

On November 12th, the 14th Brigade Headquarters was assembled at Thiaucourt from Moulin de Jaulny and Mamey. The 34th Infantry P. C. occupied an old Boche cantonment in the Bois Bonvaux; the 64th Infantry Headquarters was assembled at Rembercourt Mill in former No Man's Land.

The P. C. of the 13th Brigade remained the same and the 56th Infantry Headquarters continued to occupy Stumpf Lager. The 55th Infantry, having been relieved in the left half of the Division sector, established its P. C. on November 12th, at Vilcey-sur-Trey.

Meanwhile the 19th Machine Gun Battalion, which had moved forward to an alert position about two kilometers south of Thiaucourt on November 9th, in anticipation of the offensive, received orders to move to Thiaucourt the following day. Here it remained until November 17th, when it was moved back to Camp Territoriaux.

The entire 20th Machine Gun Battalion was assembled at Camp du Ravin, St. Jean, on November 15th, where it remained until January 10, 1919.

The P. C. of the 21st Machine Gun Battalion was moved to Thiaucourt on November 13th, and on the 16th the whole battalion moved back to Martincourt, staying at that station until January 20, 1919.

During the days following the Armistice, the Division was busy on the vast job of cleaning up the sector and the shattered towns, and salvaging all kinds of material in its entire area. One battalion of the 64th Infantry, however, was engaged in further training at the Division Training Center at Domèvre. On the front the troops remained in position except for the assembling of the platoons in their respective locations, in billets or wooden shelters as far as conditions permitted. Fires were allowed the men. No duty at night was required except that of the necessary guard and patrols.

Field Order No. 9, Headquarters 14th Infantry Brigade, November 20th, provided for the general organization and conduct of the front following the enemy's retirement. At this time a part of the Third American Army, in liaison with French troops on the right, had just taken over the Division front and was engaged in the advance toward Luxembourg. The Second American Army and allied troops not participating in the advance, remained in reserve ready to move forward if required. All units were assembled, except for examining posts situated on the main roads to prevent indiscriminate traffic. The old outpost lines were abandoned and old modes of life laid by. Units took up again the training schedules, the improvement of living conditions and comfort for the men, and the general conditioning of animals. Our old friends, the gas masks and helmets, were laid aside except for periodical use during terrain exercises and maneuvers. The work of salvaging was continued and, especially, more effort was made to locate and bury the bodies of the dead in our front. As rapidly as possible baths and new clothing were provided for the men. About this time nearly all the horses of the Division were turned

over to other divisions who were moving forward as part of the Army of Occupation.

Upon the signing of the Armistice the regimental sections of Company C, 10th Field Signal Battalion, were ordered back to the battalion at Euvezin, and salvage operations were instituted over the entire area. Approximately two thousand miles of various types of telephone and buzzer wire, etc., were recovered within our division sector and turned in to the Army Supply Park at Toul.

Now it was that large numbers of allied prisoners of war, released from Germany, began to pour through our lines. Many had come on foot for long distances and all were invariably dirty and ragged. The first arrivals were French and British. Later the Russians came through by the hundreds. In order to properly handle the situation it became necessary for the Division to organize a collecting station near the old front line at Beney. First Lieutenant E. E. Frisch and Lieutenant Day were detailed to this duty of collecting and forwarding from this point all the released prisoners. The system adopted was to collect, feed and billet them during a period of twenty-four hours as they arrived, and then each morning make up a train of flat cars on the narrow gauge railway and ship them to army headquarters for further forwarding to big concentration camps, or direct to their homes.

Salvage and Training—Maneuvers and Mud

As the troops moved in from the woods, trenches and foxholes, and to a greater degree were provided better shelter in the shell-torn towns, precautions against falling walls, where the buildings had been badly damaged, were taken. The general work of cleaning up and making habitable such places occupied a large part of the time. The salvaging of all classes of military property was also a big undertaking. It continued at different periods during the late fall and early winter until everything of value had been saved.

Drill schedules, general training, target practice and maneuvers took up the time of those not engaged in salvaging or other work. Practice marches and drills in the mud became "popular," but perhaps not so much so as details to the School at Domèvre and other places.

By the first of December the four infantry regiments were stationed as follows:

55th Infantry

Headquarters—Headquarters Company, Supply Company	Vilcey sur Trey.
Machine Gun Company, 1st Battalion	Villers sur Prény.
2d Battalion	Domèvre (School).
3d Battalion (371.7-242.65)	N. W. Bois-des-Rappes.

56th Infantry

Headquarters—Headquarters Company, Supply Company	Stumpf Lager.
Machine Gun Company, 1st and 3d Battalions	Camp St. Marie Farm.
2d Battalion	Manonville & Martincourt.

34th Infantry

Headquarters—Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company	West Bois Gérard.
Supply Company	Jaulny.
1st Battalion	Domèvre.
2d and 3d Battalions	Thiaucourt.

64th Infantry

Headquarters—Headquarters Co.	Min de Rembercourt.
Supply Company	Domèvre.
Machine Gun Company	Camp Territoriaux.
1st Battalion	Manonville.
2d Battalion	Bois du Rupt, N. of Jaulny.
3d Battalion	Jaulny.

The 5th Engineer Regiment was in Euvezin and Bouillonville, and the 10th Field Signal Battalion was located in "Greyhound," and the old German cantonment one-half kilometer south of Bouillonville.

The 5th Artillery Brigade had moved north sometime earlier to join its own division, the Fifth, with the Army of Occupation.

During this time the granting of leaves and passes, on duty status and otherwise, became much more frequent, and the number of officers and men going to leave areas in the southern part of France steadily increased.

At different times during the weeks following the Armistice, a shortage of food and forage developed, but never for a long period. The men kept cheerful in spite of the mud, rain and the desolate appearance of these ruined areas. Regimental commanders made every effort to keep their men happy under the trying conditions, while "movies" and other itinerant amusements were provided by the Division in this work of maintaining morale. Band concerts also were given when the weather permitted, which was not any too often.

There were two maneuvers during this period which stand out from the rest as being of interest. They were based upon an attack which had been planned for the 14th Brigade, during actual operations, in which it was to break through the Hindenburg line, cut off Hill 323, and thereby extend our front to include St. Julien and Min. Fleurmoulin. The operation was actually carried out by the infantry almost as originally planned. The 64th Infantry maneuvered the capture of Mon Plaisir Farm and St. Julien on December 18th. The 34th Infantry maneuvered through the Hindenburg line and around Hill 323 on December 20th. The latter maneuver, however, differed considerably from the original plan, in order to illustrate the method of maneuver necessary when obstacles were met similar to those which had been encountered by American troops in the Argonne.

The Occupation by the Thirty-fourth Infantry

Shortly after the Third American Army moved into Germany, it became necessary to send a regiment of the 7th Division into the evacuated

View north from support line of the 34th Infantry, showing connecting trench to advanced positions

Graves of men of the 34th Infantry in the very front line of their advance

territory to the north. Pursuant to a verbal order from the commanding general, 6th Army Corps, given on December 8th, the regimental commander of the 34th Infantry, Colonel Munson, with part of his staff and the 2d Battalion, proceeded two days later to the Longwy-Longuyon area. The Battalion took the road north from Thiaucourt and rested at Mars la Tour that night, having passed the old battle lines and into the strongholds abandoned by the retreating Germans. The next day the march was resumed, and the second leg of the journey was ended at Briey, where the troops were billeted for the night. The evening of December 12th found the 2d Battalion at Mercy le Bas, from which point Company E marched the next day direct to Longuyon, Company F to Cons-la-Grandville and Companies G and H to Longwy, where Battalion headquarters was established. On the 14th, Company G moved farther north to the town of Mont Saint Martin, where its P. C. was established. The Regimental P. C. was located at Longwy until December 27th, when it was moved to Longuyon, remaining there until January 5, 1919.

Previous to the arrival of this Battalion, the area had been under the guard of the 54th Pioneer Infantry and the 11th Machine Gun Battalion. These were relieved, and the guarding of railroads and abandoned German war material, munitions, supplies and property of all kinds, was undertaken. Some three million gas and high explosive shells were left behind by the Germans. Food, forage, deserted women, Russian prisoners, airplanes, several thousand stoves and several score of thousands of feet of stove pipe, hundreds of thousands of pencils, crayons, pens and inks, warehouses full of medicines, and other medical supplies, automobile and engineer supplies, signal corps property amounting to a million francs, enemy ordnance laboratories, tons of writing and drawing paper, fine technical drawing and engineering instruments, tanks, artillery pieces, machine guns by the thousand, and divers other supplies, from 250,000 boxes of matches to 400 tons of sauer kraut, and from libraries of enemy military textbooks to barrels of wine and liquor—all these were turned over to the 2d Battalion of the 34th Infantry.

Lists had to be made later of everything. Each article was turned over and a receipt taken. Bridges and railroads, factories and persons, all these were guarded by this small organization of less than a thousand men. The battalion outposts were scattered in Belgium, France and Luxembourg. A trip from outpost to outpost took three days.

Aside from small detachments in out-of-the-way places, the disposition of the 2d Battalion, 34th Infantry, was:

Company E—P. C. Longuyon, France.
2d Platoon ..... Arranvy, France.
Detachment ..... Mainbotel, France.
4th Platoon ..... Scattered along the Belgian and Luxembourg border at Villette, Colmy Tellancourt and Villers-la-Chève, France.

Company F—P. C.	Cons-la-Grandville, France.
Detachment	Rehan, France.
Detachment	Laroche, France.
Company G—P. C.	Mont Saint Martin, France.
2d Platoon	Athus, Belgium.
Detachment	Aubange, Belgium.
Detachment	Ethe, Belgium.
Detachment	Signeux, Belgium.
Detachment	Longeville, France.
Detachment	Gorcy, France.
Company H—P. C.	Longwy, France.
Detachment	Civil Prison.
Detachment	Military Prison.
Detachment	Woman's Hospital.
Detachment	Rehan, France.
Detachment	Minethrowers School.
Detachment	Longwy Fort.
Detachment	Third Army Railhead Guard.

During the period of occupation of this area the Battalion and Company officers had excellent sleeping quarters and each man was well billeted, many of them occupying rooms with bed and sheets. For the only time in its history the Battalion possessed sufficient transportation to enable frequent trips to be made into the city of Luxembourg, into Belgium, Germany and what had been German Lorraine since 1871.

As is usually the case in frontier communities, the political sympathies of the civilian populations varied according to their origins. Many were bitter against the Germans for the long occupation of France's coal and steel region, and for the manifold humiliations and indignities heaped upon them during the years under the German yoke. Many were distinctly pro-German and did not hesitate to let it be known to the world. But practically all were in accord with the Americans. Our disinterested execution of duty made the men liked by the large majority of the inhabitants. Many of these were starving, and benefited by our ample rations. Others stole or attempted to steal from us all manner of food and clothing. Medical treatment was given to all who needed it or asked for it, free of charge. Many German soldiers usually Lorrainers, had remained in the wake of the retreating German army and some still wore the uniform of the Imperial Government. Some had donned civilian clothes while others stole and put on American uniforms. These last were made prisoners and forced to don other raiment before release.

On December 20th, Company F moved to Baslieus, where its P. C. was established. Detachments were sent to Laix, Brehan la Ville and Mors Fontaine. The day following, Company G was reassembled at Mont Saint Martin and hiked to Boissmont, where headquarters and two platoons were billeted. The remaining two relieved the detachment of Company E at Mainbotel, a town whose mayor was a rabid hater of the Boche. He possessed a large cache of rare wines, which he dug up and utilized in a most cordial way to show his appreciation of American aid in the war.

Meanwhile Company H, which had moved to Rehan on December 22d, marched to Pierrepont, from which place the 4th Platoon was sent to an outpost at Beauville. Company E remained at Longuyon.

Battalion headquarters was installed at Pierrepont in a once beautiful château which showed too plainly the cruel devastation left in the wake of the German Armies.

On January 8, 1919, the Battalion was relieved in this area by the French and moved by truck to Briey. Three days earlier the 7th Division, in compliance with G-3 Orders No. 13, Second Army, January 4th, directed the whole of the 34th Infantry to move to the Etain-Conflans-Briey area, relieving the 110th Infantry, of the 28th Division. Regimental headquarters was established at Briey on January 5th. While the 34th Infantry was on duty in the Briey Basin it was subject to orders of the 6th Army Corps for guard and police duty only. Otherwise it carried on training in accordance with orders from the Brigade and Division. In addition to this, at different times, its headquarters was given the administration of several thousand S. O. S. troops, which practically included the administration of all this immense area. The area stretched from the borders of Belgium and Luxembourg on the north to the old battle fronts on the south, and from the Meuse River on the west to Thionville (inclusive) and borders of the western region of Metz, on the east.

On January 23, 1919, Company E was selected to go into Lorraine to work with the French Army of Occupation, after a request had been made for a company by the French commanding general. The 3d and 4th Platoons under Captain Weyland went to Thionville (Diedenhofen), and the 1st and 2d Platoons under Lieutenant Humphries were stationed at Hayange. Company E remained at these places for two months doing military police duty.

A further rearrangement of units of the 34th Infantry took place in the Briey Basin the latter part of January. The towns of Joeuf, Valleroy, Aboue, Avril, Trieux, Audun-le-Romain, Mercy-le-Haut, Landres, Marcieulles, Mance, Puxieux, Mars-la-Tour, Briey and Conflans were the ones occupied. On February 1st regimental headquarters was established at Château Moncel.

This hegira of the 34th Infantry was brought to a close when the regiment rejoined the 7th Division in the Colombey-les-Belles area south of Nancy during the first week in April, 1919.

Headquarters of the Support Battalion of the 34th Infantry in woods northeast of Regimental Headquarters

CHAPTER X

History of the Seventh Field Artillery Brigade

UNFORTUNATELY the 7th Field Artillery Brigade, our own artillery, did not reach the front in France in time to operate with the Division in active warfare. For this reason an account of its origin and its service in France is now given a separate chapter.

This organization was authorized under the Act of Congress of May 18, 1918, governing the raising of armed forces for the prosecution of the war against Germany. The letter of instructions from the War Department at Washington, dated December 6, 1917, directed its formation as part of the 7th Division, Regular Army.

Because of the fact that the Division Headquarters was first assigned to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, with the expectation of concentration and mobilization there, the 7th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters was assigned to the same station. Tables of Organization of August, 1917, governed the organization, which included the following units:

Brigade Headquarters
7th Trench Mortar Battery
8th Field Artillery (Heavy)
79th Field Artillery (Light)
80th Field Artillery (Light)

On January 8th, Colonel T. N. Horn, 9th Field Artillery, was ordered from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to command the brigade. This officer subsequently was promoted to brigadier general to rank as such from December 17, 1917. The brigade commander assumed command on January 8, 1918, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Subsequent correspondence with the War Department delayed completion of the organization of the brigade, because of the lack of accommodations at Camp Wheeler, due to the presence of the 31st Division, which had not yet completed its training and moved out. Only the 8th Field Artillery was present at brigade headquarters until the units were concentrated at Camp McClellan in June. The 79th Field Artillery was stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and the 80th Field Artillery at Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia. Subsequently, in February, 1918, this latter regiment was transferred to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, where the Division was being assembled.

The Eighth Field Artillery

The 8th Field Artillery was organized at Fort Bliss, Texas, from the 5th and 6th Field Artillery, July 7, 1916, with Lieutenant Colonel E. F. McGlachlin as commanding officer. Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Bishop and Colonel P. C.

March commanded the Regiment in turn until May 24, 1917, when the Regiment was divided. The 1st Battalion was sent to Camp Robinson, Wisconsin, and the 2d Battalion to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Regimental headquarters was with the 1st Battalion.

At Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wisconsin, personnel from the 1st Battalion formed the nucleus of the 16th and 17th Field Artillery Regiments on June 1, 1917. At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the 2d Battalion similarly formed the 14th Field Artillery. The 1st Battalion at Sparta, Wisconsin, continued the usual camp duties and drills of a horsed regiment. The 2d Battalion at Fort Sill was used as a firing battalion until December 24, 1917. The 1st Battalion left Camp Robinson, Wisconsin, for Camp Wheeler, Georgia, November 8, 1917, to join the newly organized 7th Field Artillery Brigade. It arrived at Camp Wheeler November 10th and was followed there on December 27, 1917, by the 2d Battalion from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The 1st Battalion at this time was commanded by Captain R. S. Dodson and the 2d Battalion by Captain Jason McV. Austin. At Camp Wheeler, Major Clifford L. Corbin took command of the Regiment. The Regiment at this time was a horsed artillery regiment with 3.8 Howitzers, the only regiment of 3.8 Howitzers in the army. It was composed of two battalions of three batteries each. It had ninety-nine officers (thirty-three attached) and one thousand one hundred and forty-nine (1149) men.

Men from the 8th Field Artillery had formed the nucleus for both the 7th Trench Mortar Battery and for Brigade headquarters. In April, orders were received to turn in horses and reorganize as a motorized regiment of heavy field artillery. At this time men experienced in the handling of horses were transferred to the ammunition train, horse section.

Colonel Harrison Hall took command of the Regiment in June, 1918, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Major Corbin assumed command of the 1st Battalion. Major Belton O. N. Kennedy joined the Regiment in May and was assigned command of the 2d Battalion. Captain Austin having received his majority was in command of the 3d Battalion. The Regiment at this time drew its allotment of selective service men from Columbus Barracks and reorganization in earnest began on June 15th. Subsequent vacancies were filled by selectives from Camp Wheeler. On June 17th, the Regiment moved to Camp McClellan, Alabama, where the whole brigade was to be assembled preparatory to its move to France.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment of Field Artillery (Formerly the Twenty-first Cavalry)

The 21st Cavalry was organized from the 13th Cavalry on June 1, 1917, at Fort Riley, Kansas, the 21st Cavalry receiving one-third of the men and officers of that Regiment. Recruits were assigned during the month of June, which filled the Regiment approximately to its authorized strength in enlisted

7th Division Headquarters, Euvezin, October 30, 1918-January, 1919

The town of Euvezin. View from Hill in back of Division Headquarters

personnel. In the latter part of July and the first part of August, 1917, it received about forty officers from the First Officers Training Camp. There were also about this time three C. A. C. officers assigned to the Regiment as instructors.

From June 1st until the latter part of November, 1917, the Regiment had practically no equipment.

Pursuant to instructions contained in letter from the adjutant general of the army, dated October 25, 1917, the Regiment was formed as artillery and designated as the 79th Provisional Field Artillery. On November 1st this designation was changed to the 79th Field Artillery. Until equipment was issued the batteries were given equitation and cannoneers drill. The full quota of animals was on hand at Fort Riley, but makeshifts, such as running gear of escort wagons and stones, formed with intervals and distances of gun sections, were used for cannoneer drill. A firing section from the Officers' Training Camp was borrowed to give the officers instruction in cannoneer drill.

In compliance with telegram from the War Department, dated October 26, 1917, and paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 246, Headquarters, Central Department, dated October 26, 1917, the Regiment entrained November 26, 1917, at Fort Riley, Kansas, en route to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, where full horse equipment was received. Approximately two firing sections were issued each battery. This was consolidated in battalions during the month of April and target practice was held, each battalion remaining on the range for a period of one week at a time. Each battalion had two weeks' target practice during the stay at Camp Logan. Officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted specialists schools were held daily during the entire stay at Fort Riley and Camp Logan, Texas.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions, A. G. O. dated June 11, 1918, and paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 155, Headquarters Camp Logan, Texas, dated June 13, 1918, the Regiment entrained June 19, 1918, en route to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, where it joined the 7th Field Artillery Brigade.

History of the Eightieth Field Artillery (Formerly the Twenty-second Cavalry)

On June 21, 1917, the 11th Calvary was divided into three parts, one of which was to remain the 11th and the two others were to become the 22d and 23d Calvary. This division included both the commissioned and enlisted personnel. The 11th was commanded at that time by Lieutenant Colonel Lindsey.

In command of the newly formed 22d Cavalry was Colonel J. W. McClure. Attached to the Regiment under Colonel McClure was Colonel McNamee. There was no lieutenant colonel and no major. Captain Westmoreland commanded the 1st squadron and Captain Geary the 2d.

Equipment came very slowly. Recruits were added just as slowly, but before long the Regiment began to show great promise. It was then stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Another great change soon took place. On July 27, 1917, a little over a month after the formation of the 22d Cavalry, the Regiment was tentatively formed into a regiment of light artillery, 3 inch. To accomplish this two troops were united to make each battery. The organization was tentative, so that the troops retained their original designation. The formation was as follows:

Troops A and B became Battery A.
Troops C and D became Battery B.
Troops E and F became Battery D.
Troops G and H became Battery C.
Troops I and L became Battery E.
Troops K and M became Battery F.
Headquarters Troop became Headquarters Company.
Supply Troop became Supply Company.
Machine Gun Troop was divided among the batteries.

In August, 1917, Colonel McClure was ordered to France, where he took command of a brigade as brigadier general. Major Harold B. Johnson, of the 3d Cavalry, took command of the Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Dorsey Cullen came to the Regiment shortly, and in September Colonel Robert J. Fleming became commander.

On August 29, 1917, about twenty lieutenants of the Officers Reserve Corps were sent to the Regiment. They were young men, quick to learn, and made rapid progress. Here mention must be made of the non-commissioned officers of the cavalry who aided so materially in training new recruits and who put into the new organization the spirit that had been the pride of the cavalry.

When part of the 11th Cavalry became the 22d Cavalry, about thirty men were transferred to each troop. Some of these, about a third, were soon sent to National Army outfits, but in August the Regiment was recruited to full strength. Of the new men about 10 per cent. were illiterate and a large per cent. were of foreign birth, knowing very little English. These men made a very creditable showing. Soldiering at once was necessary as there was very little time for recruit drill. The work was strenuous in the hot Georgia sun. The first month was devoted to training remounts. September and October were taken up with severe artillery training, mostly of dismounted and pair drill as the Regiment had not yet been issued guns or harness.

When the Regiment was first made field artillery there was no equipment on hand, not even bridles or saddles. These were not obtained until just as

the Regiment left Fort Oglethorpe, and were issued at Waco. A few web bridles were bought. On October 17, 1917, harness for seven sections and four guns with eight caissons was received. Thus three batteries drilled daily.

Officers had equitation as long as weather permitted. Officers' School embraced study of field artillery drill regulations, Danford and Moretti, blackboard problems and simulated fire by use of miniature targets, with a small amount of bomb work.

On November 11, 1917, the Regiment was definitely organized as 3 inch light artillery, and given the name of the 80th.

In December, 1917, Colonel Fleming went to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Cullen in command.

Beginning about January 1, 1918, a course in gunners instruction was begun for the whole regiment. This course was continued after a change of station to Waco.

The winter months in the mud of Fort Oglethorpe were hard. On February 15th the following equipment was on hand:

6	guns, 3 inch, Model 1905
4	guns, 3 inch, Model 1902
20	caissons
	harness for 7 sections
1,200	rounds shrapnel
300	rounds H. E. shell
1	pistol, automatic, Cal. 45
87	rifles for Supply Company
500	saddles, McClellan
500	bridles, web, commercial
1	aiming circle
45	buzzers
1,098	horses, 200 of which were draft
163	mules

Every man in the Regiment had one overcoat, one suit O. D. wool, woolen underwear and stockings. The supply of shoes was entirely inadequate.

In April, 1918, Colonel Fleming returned from the School of Fire and remained in command of the 80th until the first part of June, when he was ordered to the Staff College at Washington. Lieutenant Colonel Cullen again took command.

Early in May, 1918, the 1st Battalion went to China Springs for three weeks' firing on the range and made an excellent showing. Shortly after this the Regiment lost many good men who were taken out to form the 7th Ammunition Train. The gap was soon filled by recruits from Jefferson and Columbus Barracks.

On June 18, 1918, the 80th Field Artillery was moved from Waco to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, where it joined the brigade.

Seventh Trench Mortar Battery

This unit was organized on April 10, 1918, by transfer at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, of two officers and forty men from the 8th Field Artillery per Special Order No. 11, Headquarters 7th Division, April 10th. Captain H. J. Schroeder was its commander. The battery received no T. M. material in the United States, but used improvised mortars, and had instruction with Enfield rifles, and firing on a small arms range. The battery was brought to full enlisted strength (163 men) by transfer from 31st Division of selective service men secured by the May draft.

Brigade Headquarters

Further than the assignment of Brigadier General T. N. Horn, no headquarters detachment was organized until April 10, 1918, when five officers and nineteen enlisted men were transferred to it by Brigade Special Order.

Captain Charles L. Byrne was transferred from the 8th Field Artillery as brigade adjutant pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department in April. The written instructions issued by the War Department, dated December 6, 1917, specified that the commissioned personnel would be assigned by the War Department, but it was found necessary to secure the transfers by divisional or brigade order. Lieutenant A. S. Coleman, 8th Field Artillery, was appointed A. D. C. to Brigadier General Horn, on May 27, 1918, and Lieutenant Wilbur S. Elliott, 55th Infantry, was appointed an additional A. D. C. to the general by War Department Order, June, 1918. The headquarters enlisted strength was filled at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, by transfers from the 31st Division in June, 1918.

In the early part of June, 1918, instructions were received that the brigade would be concentrated for training at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama.

Concentration

Telegraphic instructions from the War Department were received June 11th, and the Brigade Headquarters, 8th Field Artillery, and 7th Trench Mortar Battery proceeded there by rail on June 17th, arriving June 18, 1918. The 79th Field Artillery left Camp Logan, Texas, on June 17th, and arrived at Camp McClellan on June 21, 1918. At the same time, the 80th Field Artillery and the Brigade Headquarters left Camp MacArthur, Texas, by rail and also arrived on June 21, 1918. The third section of the train was wrecked near Camp MacArthur and caused a loss of two men killed, two officers and thirty-two men injured. This section was again made up and joined at McClellan a few days later. No animals were brought to Camp McClellan, and only the Howitzer regiment brought its guns and ammunition (3.8 inch). There was a remount station near Camp McClellan from which animals were procured, and then, after this first concentration of the brigade, intensive training was quickly begun, as soon as the 29th Division departed from that camp.

The Field Artillery Brigade Training Center at Camp McClellan, Alabama

Intensive training was carried on here from June 26th to July 24, 1918.

The director of the training school was Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Hammond, Field Artillery. The brigade commander and personnel co-operated cheerfully and fully in taking advantage of the training opportunities offered by the training center, and they assisted the school director in forming a training center headquarters detachment by adding competent commissioned and non-commissioned personnel to his training staff.

Captain George C. Sawtelle superseded Captain Schroeder as commander of the 7th Trench Mortar Battery.

It was hoped that the full excellent ten weeks' course offered here would be completed, but late in July orders were received from the War Department to prepare for embarkation overseas with the 7th Division to sail early in August.

The instruction of the enlisted personnel was conducted in Regimental schools under the direction of the school director and his staff, whose courses were first reviewed and approved by the brigade commander. Specialists' schools were conducted in radio, telephone, orientation and reconnaissance, machine guns, gas defense, material and conduct of fire. Captain George Murfitt, British Army, and Captain J. M. Imbrie, U. S. R. C., instructors in gas and machine guns, greatly assisted by their painstaking, enthusiastic work and generous spirit, in instilling in the brigade that *esprit de corps* and enthusiasm which was required by the general.

During the work at Camp McClellan, by General Order, the brigade motto, "Never let up and never let down," was adopted. The brigade insignia, a red arrow with a black seven across the center of its shaft, and the brigade march, "Yankee Doodle, Onward Christian Soldiers, The Rolling Caissons," were also selected.

A commander could rarely witness a finer exhibition of enthusiastic and cheerful response to training than that which the brigade showed in July, 1918, when orders were received on July 24th, from the War Department to proceed to the embarkation point, Camp Merritt, N. J. On August 3d, animals and guns were turned in, and the brigade proceeded by rail to Camp Merritt where the other 7th Division units were awaiting embarkation. The 7th Ammunition Train, Lieutenant Colonel LeRoy Bartlett, commanding, was attached to the brigade there. Some changes in personnel took place before departure from Camp McClellan. Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, 79th Field Artillery, was found physically unfit for foreign service. Lieutenant Colonel Dorsey Cullen, 80th Field Artillery, was sent to the 13th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Corbin replaced Major C. L. Byrne as brigade adjutant, the latter being also physically unfit for foreign service. Lieutenant Elliott, A. D. C., had not been able to join because of successive operations and illnesses at the hospital in Camp MacArthur, Texas. Colonel F. T. Arnold

The ruins on Mousson Hill from the southern approach

assumed command of the 80th Field Artillery in July, and Colonel Edgar Sirmyer rejoined the 79th Field Artillery from Fort Sill. The brigade commander also commanded the whole of Camp McClellan during the stay of the brigade at that camp.

Embarkation Camp—Camp Merritt, New Jersey (August 6th to August 22d)

The brigade arrived at this camp on August 6th, and there replacements of men and individual equipment took place until its sailing dates, which were as follows:

Organization	Transport	Sailing Date	Arrival at Brest, France
Brigade Headquarters	*George Washington*	August 18th	August 27th 3.45 p. m.
8th Field Artillery	" "	" "	" "
79th Field Artillery	" "	" "	" "
7th Ammunition Train less Companies A and B	" "	" "	" "
80th Field Artillery	*Lenape*	August 22d	September 7th
Companies A and B Ammunition Train	"	" "	" "
7th Trench Mortar Battery	*President Grant*	" "	" "

All voyages were under United States Naval convoy, without exciting adventure or attack from German submarines. The 7th Ammunition Train received a letter of commendation on the way it unloaded the *George Washington* and for the clean condition in which the ship was left, and the 80th Field Artillery was similarly commended by the A. P. M. at Brest for the excellent discipline of the personnel of the Regiment.

At Brest, France, the troops were quartered for a few days in a so-called rest camp, outside of Pontanezon Barracks, before proceeding to the billeting area assigned to the brigade at Ploermel, Department of Morbihan.

Ploermel Billeting Area

The troops began arriving here two days after the brigade commander and his aide, Lieutenant Coleman, and they were billeted as follows, beginning on September 1, 1918:

Ploermel	Brigade Headquarters Detachment and Commanding General, Château Malleville.
	79th Field Artillery.
	7th Ammunition Train.
	7th Trench Mortar Battery.
Malestroit	8th Field Artillery.
Josselin	80th Field Artillery.

This last regiment did not arrive in the area until September 7th. While here the brigade came under the Commanding General of Base Section, No. 1, Saint Nazaire.

Courses of instruction were at once begun by Captain R. Y. Thibaud, French Army, and other American and French instructors were assigned by the Chief of Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces. Supplies were procured from Camp Coetquidan and Camp de Meucon, and were regularly received by rail from St. Nazaire. The distances were as follows:

To St. Nazaire	80	Kilometers
To Camp de Meucon	45	"
To Camp Coetquidan	22	"

The experiences of billeting and café privileges were entirely new to the personnel of the command, but their disciplinary training showed, and their conduct was so excellent that it resulted in a Brigade General Order of commendation issued by General Horn. In this area, and until the completion of the firing course at a training camp, the personnel and instructors were entirely under orders of the Chief of Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces. Orders to proceed to Camp de Meucon were received on or about September 18th. The units proceeded to that camp by marching and were again concentrated at a firing school center, of which Captain Swaim was director.

Camp de Meucon, France

The Brigade concentrated here on September 21st, and began the school course of firing and specialization on September 23, 1918. It completed its regular training course on November 2, 1918, as was prescribed by the Chief of Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, then Major General Ernest Hinds.

The course began while the Brigade was still short of equipment, but French 75 m/m guns and caissons soon arrived. One battery of 155 m/m Howitzers for the heavy regiment which was to be motorized, was also received. A few trucks, automobiles and motorcycles had been furnished to the Brigade at Ploermel and about forty horses were borrowed from that camp. As a result of this small equipment, transportation was at all times a problem. The Brigade was equipped gradually, but the entire firing course had to be completed without aiming circles or even field glasses, except such as were personally owned by individual officers.

The course culminated in a Brigade firing problem and terrain reconnaissance involving the defense of Meucon, a problem which illustrated almost entirely the defensive trench warfares ideas. The Trench Mortar Battery had been equipped with six-inch Newton Stokes Trench Mortars and it practiced firing upon the Trench Mortar Battery Range.

Courses were completed in telephone, material, firing, reconnaissance, camouflage, gas, intrenching, radio and small arms practice. At the end of the entire course, the Brigade had only the following means for transporting its impedimenta:

No tractors.
126 Horses.
4 Automobiles.
10 Three-Ton Packard Trucks.
10 Nash Ammunition Trucks.
10 Motorcycles.
9 Bicycles.

When the firing course and the intensive training was successfully completed, the Brigade awaited railroad transportation to carry it to join its division, the 7th, whose infantry were then in action to the southwest of Metz near Thiaucourt, in which they were being supported by the 5th Field Artillery Brigade.

The artillery was thus ready to move when the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and hostilities ceased along the front. At this time the commissioned personnel of Brigade headquarters, and the commanders and field officers of regiments were as follows:

Brigade Headquarters:

Brigadier General Tiemann N. Horn, Commanding Brigade.
Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Corbin (Adjutant) Chief of Staff.
Captain C. M. Thirlkeld, Personnel Adjutant.
First Lieutenant C. F. Brill, Munitions Officer.
First Lieutenant E. T. Kirkendall, Assistant Munitions Officer, Commanding Detachment.
First Lieutenant A. S. Coleman, A. D. C., Operations Officer.
First Lieutenant Ernest Obering, Acting A. D. C., Assistant Operations Officer.
Second Lieutenant C. H. Koch, Assistant Operations Officer.
Captain H. W. Rehm, Intelligence Officer.
First Lieutenant Ralph J. Canine, Communications Officer.
Second Lieutenant George W. Hutton, Telephone Officer.
First Lieutenant W. S. Elliott, A. D. C. In France about to join.
First Lieutenant Pierre Gouvy, French Army, 61st Artillery Liaison Officer.

79th Regiment:

Colonel Edgar Sirmyer, Commanding.
Lieutenant Colonel Copley Enos.
Major N. Butler Briscoe, Commanding, 1st Battalion.
Major Joseph C. King, Commanding, 2d Battalion.
Captain Ray Burnell, Adjutant.
First Lieutenant A. P. Guernion, French Army.

Montauville from Mamelon Vert. This town was used as rear echelon of Regimental Headquarters in right sector

80th Regiment:

Colonel Frederick W. Stopford, Commanding.
Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Johnson.
Major John N. Caperton, Commanding, 1st Battalion.
Major William D. Geary, Commanding, 2d Battalion.
Captain Arthur Humphries, Adjutant.
First Lieutenant A. P. G. Tesserrie, French Army.

8th Regiment:

Colonel Harrison Hall, Commanding.
Captain Wilbur Carlan, Commanding, 1st Battalion.
Major Belton O. Kennedy, Commanding, 2d Battalion.
Major J. McV. Austin, Commanding, 3d Battalion.
First Lieutenant Pierre Deloziere, French Army.

7th Trench Mortar Battery:

Captain Joseph S. Robinson, Commanding.

7th Ammunition Train:

Lieutenant Colonel LeRoy Bartlett, Commanding.
Captain H. S. Thorne, Commanding Motor Battalion.
Captain William E. McMinn, Commanding Horsed Battalion.
Captain John E. Copeland, Executive Officer.

Soon after the Armistice the Brigade lost by promotion: Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Corbin, Lieutenant Colonel Copley Enos, Majors B. O. Kennedy, W. D. Geary, J. C. King. Major Austin became lieutenant colonel of his regiment, the 8th, and Major Briscoe became lieutenant colonel of his regiment, the 79th. Captain A. S. Coleman succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Corbin as brigade adjutant immediately after the Armistice. Lieutenant Elliott, A. D. C., joined the Brigade on November 14, 1918.

The signing of the Armistice now considerably delayed further movement. During this period of waiting, all organizations in the Brigade followed a schedule of training calculated to prepare the Brigade for the ultimate move to join the Division. This included road marches to harden the men, thorough training in care and use of material and the training of special details. In view of the latest developments of warfare on the western front several weeks of training in problems of open warfare were completed. A progressive schedule was followed, beginning with battalion and regimental problems. At the end a Brigade problem was carried out. Firing on the range re-commenced on November 19th, but was suspended after November 27th.

As a result of the demobilization plans, the 7th Trench Mortar Battery was ordered to the Port of Embarkation on January 2, 1919.

A Brigade school was established to begin on November 29th, with subdivisions as follows:

Name	Students	Courses
Brigade Lyceum	Field and Staff Officers and Captains acting as Staff Officers	Organization and Administration, Military Law and History
Regimental School	Captains and First Lieutenants	Military Art, Military Law, Drill Regulations, Engineering
N. C. O. School	All N. C. O.'s	Field Staff Regulations. Artillery in the Field

Shortly after the Armistice the 8th Field Artillery received its full equipment of tractors; and motor vehicles were received in sufficient quantity to solve the question of transportation, which had been one of the chief difficulties during the training course. Before the departure from Meucon, however, all this material, the horses and the guns were turned in.

Major Hugh P. Avent was first assigned to the 79th Field Artillery and later was assigned to the 8th Field Artilley on November 8th. Majors Avery J. French, 8th Field Artillery, Sherman L. Kiser, 8th Field Artillery, and Herman Kobbe, 80th Field Artillery, joined the Brigade December 13, 1918. The 79th Field Artillery received Majors James L. Oakes on December 12th, and Oliver L. Haines on December 30th.

Major Reed O'Hanlon joined the 7th Ammunition Train on December 15th, and Major Rasmus Anderson joined that organization later at Jezainville.

Colonel Harrison Hall, commanding the 8th Field Artillery, left the Brigade at Meucon, November 27, 1918, and the Regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jason McV. Austin until the arrival of Colonel J. W. B. Corey on January 11, 1919. Colonel Hall was on detached service at Delaincourt until December 6th, when he was sent to the Army Staff College. Colonel Hall was transferred to the Embarkation Center, American Expeditionary Forces, December 21, 1918.

On the day of ex-President Roosevelt's funeral, January 8, 1919, honors were rendered and the duties suspended for the afternoon and evening.

On January 28, 1919, Major Frank A. Buell, C. A. C., having reported to these headquarters in compliance with orders from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, was announced as Brigade adjutant, Vice Captain A. S. Coleman relieved.

Major Buell died at Camp Hospital No. 31, on February 4, 1919, from bronchial pneumonia. Major Buell was a graduate of the Fort Sill School of Fire and had just graduated with distinction from the General Staff College in France.

In January an epidemic of glanders became so serious that an emergency memorandum was issued providing for the daily examination of animals and the isolation and care of those diseased.

The Artillery at Pont-à-Mousson
(February 18th to April 9th)

Finally the move up into the division area began. Brigade headquarters left Meucon, February 15, 1919, and was established at 5 Rue du Porte, Pont-

à-Mousson, on February 18th. The 79th Field Artillery advance billeting party left Meucon February 8th, and arrived at Pont-à-Mousson February 10th. The movement of the Regiment was completed February 16th. The advance billeting party of the 80th Field Artillery left Meucon February 6th, and arrived at Pont-à-Mousson February 11, 1919. The movement of the Regiment was completed February 18, 1919. The advance billeting party of the 8th Field Artillery left Meucon February 6th, and arrived at Pont-à-Mousson February 9th. The movement of the Regiment was completed March 6, 1919. The regimental areas of the light regiments were roughly as follows: The 79th Field Artillery south of Brigade headquarters, and the 80th Field Artillery to the north. The 8th Field Artillery was billeted south of the Place Duroc, its area extending to the boulevard.

While a few batteries were lucky enough to secure very good billets, such as old schools, the majority had an immense amount of work to do in cleaning up and hauling away debris. The town was rather badly shot up and before the entry, no effort had been made to clean up. Owing to the lack of transportation this was a serious problem for a time. Horses and material soon arrived, however; the town was policed and training proceeded as usual.

Soon after arrival many officers and men were sent to various schools. Second Lieutenant Rupert J. O'Brien, 8th Field Artillery, was announced as assistant town major on February 21st. First Lieutenant George W. Hutton, Brigade staff, was announced as Brigade athletic and entertainment officer. Arrangements were made for the use of the large hippodrome opposite Brigade headquarters and entertainment was provided there each evening. Lieutenant Colonel Hugh J. B. McElgin, who had previously served with the Brigade as lieutenant colonel, 8th Field Artillery, and in command of the 7th Ammunition Train, was relieved from duty as division munitions officer and re-assigned to the 80th Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Harold B. Johnson, 80th Field Artillery, was assigned as adjutant, 7th Field Artillery Brigade, March 2d. Lieutenant William Nelson, 8th Field Artillery, was assigned to Brigade headquarters on March 3d. Lieutenant Pierre A. Gouvy, who had been assigned to Brigade headquarters at Meucon as liaison officer by the French Mission, was relieved at Pont-à-Mousson, on March 11th, by the mission. Brigadier General T. N. Horn and Colonel Edgar Sirmyer, 79th Field Artillery, left for Treves, Germany, on April 1st, to attend the Army Artillery Information School. Colonel Frederick W. Stopford, 80th Field Artillery, assumed command of the Brigade. Soon after his departure, General Horn was relieved from command of the Brigade at his own request to return to the United States.

It was first planned that the Brigade should move to Montbras and vicinity, on the Meuse, since the divisional area was around Colombey les Belles. An advance party under First Lieutenant Ralph J. Canine reported

at this place, but the Brigade area was changed and the party returned to Pont-à-Mousson, and on April 3d was ordered to Commercy.

On April 6th, Second Lieutenant James L. Milholland, 8th Field Artillery, was appointed town major, Pont-à-Mousson, Vice Second Lieutenant Rupert J. O'Brien, 8th Field Artillery, relieved. The following R. R. and C. officers were left at Pont-à-Mousson: Captain James R. Wood, 79th Field Artillery; Lieutenant Paul W. Dunnewald, 80th Field Artillery, and Lieutenant William L. Nelson, Brigade headquarters. They were relieved by the division R. R. and C. officer on April 18th. Battery "B," 8th Field Artillery, was left at Pont-à-Mousson to police the town. The battery left Pont-à-Mousson April 16th.

At Commercy
April 9, 1919

Brigade headquarters was established at Commercy, at 64 Rue des Capucines, on April 9th. The move was completed by Brigade headquarters on the same day.

The regiments moved as follows:

80th Field Artillery left Pont-à-Mousson April 8th, and arrived at Commercy April 10th, establishing P. C.'s as follows:

Regimental (complete) at Commercy.

79th Field Artillery left Pont-à-Mousson April 9th, and arrived in the area on April 11th, establishing P. C.'s as follows:

Regimental.....St. Martin
Supply.....Sorcy
1st Battalion.....Ville-Issey
2d Battalion.....Euville

8th Field Artillery (less Battery E) left Pont-à-Mousson April 9th, and completed the trip the same day to Vignot, where entire regiment was billeted.

Lieutenant Colonel H. J. B. McElgin, Field Artillery, was appointed Brigade adjutant April 14th, Vice Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Johnson, 80th Field Artillery. A Brigade review was held at Commercy on the same day.

The 79th Field Artillery moved from their stations on April 21st to Delouze and vicinity, establishing P. C.'s as follows:

Regimental Headquarters .....
Headquarters Company ..... } Delouze
Battery F .....

1st Battalion .....
Supply Company ..... } Amanty

2d Battalion less Battery F .....Mauvage

The 8th Field Artillery moved from its station at Vignot to Rozières en Blois on April 24th. First Lieutenant Ernest A. Obering was relieved from duty with Brigade headquarters and assigned to the 80th Field Artillery on April 23d. Second Lieutenant William L. Mints, 113th Engineers, attached to Brigade headquarters since its arrival at Commercy, returned to his organization on April 23d. Corporal Benjamin G. Peyton and Private William G. Rambo were commissioned second lieutenants on April 26th, and temporarily attached to Brigade headquarters for duty. Lieutenant Peyton was later assigned to the 80th Field Artillery for duty. Lieutenant Rambo was later assigned to the 7th Division Headquarters as assistant recruiting officer.

After General Horn's departure the following general officers were successively assigned to command the Brigade: Brigadier General C. J. Cruikshank, April 8th; General A. McIntyre, April 21st, who was later succeeded by Brigadier General D. E. Aultman.

A few of the released Russian Prisoners of War at 7th Division Headquarters, Euvezin

CHAPTER XI

The Engineers

The Fifth Regiment of Engineers and Train

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Engineers and Train

OWING to the difficulty of adequately describing the work of our engineers, were an attempt made to sandwich their history in with the chronological account of the operations of the Division at the front, it was deemed best to devote an entire separate chapter to this highly important arm of the service.

In keeping with the expansion of our armed forces after the declaration of war with Germany, a new Regular Army Regiment of Engineers was formed at Camp Newton D. Baker, El Paso, Texas, on May 21, 1917. The new Regiment was to be known as the 5th Regiment of Engineers. In accordance with General Orders No. 66, Headquarters, 2d Engineers, May 21, 1917, Companies C and D, of the 2d Engineers, were used as the nucleus of the 1st and 2d Battalions respectively of the new organization. The strength of the new organization at its formation was only eleven officers and 274 men with Lieutenant Colonel William J. Barden in command. During the next few weeks recruits were received as follows:

103	from Columbus Barracks, Ohio	June	2, 1917
24	from Jefferson Barracks, Mo	"	2, "
121	from Fort Thomas, Ky	"	3, "
206	from Fort Logan, Colo	"	5, "
105	from Columbus Barracks, Ohio	"	5, "
1	from El Paso, Texas	"	4, "
14	from Fort Bliss, Texas	"	8, "
184	from Jefferson Barracks, Mo	"	8, "
4	from Fort Huachuca, Arizona	"	19, "
24	from Medical Department	"	10, "

Companies had been formed the day following the organization order, and by June 6th they were running fairly smoothly. Extreme heat, rocks and inoculations, made infantry drill laborious at times, but the men were in good spirits and anxious to do their best in the way of serving their country. It was a happy regiment which entrained on June 24th. The 1st Battalion and Regimental headquarters went to Corpus Christi, Texas, arriving there on June 26th, and occupied Camp Scurry, an old National Guard Camp, while the 2d Battalion went to Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas.

The real training of the Regiment now began. The 1st Battalion was constantly engaged in infantry drill, pontoon bridge work, construction of trenches, dugouts and shelters, practice in spar bridge construction, and other engineer work. Time, of course, was found for athletics and also some for the social side of life. However, the men realized that their job was to prepare for the war which they were to carry on, and it was easily seen that they wanted to get into it.

The 2d Battalion also found much work to do in their new station. Besides drilling, it was found necessary to accommodate old Fort Brown to the new conditions; barracks, stables and officers' quarters had to be built, and much policing done. During July the companies were given a course in rifle shooting on the Loma Alta Range. It was surprising how few failed to qualify. For instance, in Company D there were six expert riflemen, eleven sharpshooters, and seventy-two marksmen, as well as a large number of marksmen first and second class. At the end of this work the men felt, and had good reason for so feeling, that they were no longer recruits. During the second week in August, several records in pontoon bridge building were made. As in the 1st Battalion, work was done in trench construction, barbed wire entanglements, and bayonet drill. The work and climatic conditions tried the men severely, yet when the mounted section was formed there were no vacancies. Everyone was still anxious to learn as much as he possibly could. This battalion made an enviable record for itself while in Fort Brown by its unvarying manly conduct, and as a result the men look back upon their service there with pleasant memories. On November 20, 1917, in compliance with General Orders No. 133, Brownsville District, the 2d Battalion, 5th Engineers, consisting of five officers and 460 enlisted men entrained for Camp Scurry, Corpus Christi, Texas, and upon their arrival joined the 1st Battalion.

Soon after the formation of the Regiment, sufficient recruits had been found qualified as bandsmen and a good orchestra was organized with Sergeant V. A. Hibbard, violinist, as leader, and First Sergeant J. D. Gould, pianist, which afforded much amusement and genuine pleasure to the whole command. The Nueces Hotel gave a welcome dance on Thanksgiving night, and on December 12th, the first of the weekly dances was given at the same hotel.

Fifth Engineer Train

In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5, General Orders No. 43, Southern Department, 1917, the organization previously known as the 1st Engineer Train, Infantry, became the 5th Engineer Train, and was attached to the 5th Regiment of Engineers. The train was at that time stationed at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas. On December 14, 1917, in accordance with a letter from the adjutant general's office dated December 4, 1917, the train left Camp Stanley and proceeded by marching overland to Corpus Christi,

Euvezin advance echelon of Division Headquarters from October [illegible], 1918, to January, 1919. Rupt-de-Mad in foreground

a distance of 175 miles. The strength of the train at that time was one officer and 156 men.

Up to the end of the year 1917, there were three changes in regimental commanders. Lieutenant Colonel Barden was transferred on August 21, 1917, and Major H. A. Finch assumed command until August 31, 1917, on which date he was also transferred, Major Glen E. Edgerton assuming command until September 11th. On that date Lieutenant Colonel Spencer Cosby joined the Regiment and assumed command.

Soon after the formation of the Regiment, sufficient recruits had been received to bring it up to full strength, yet at the close of 1917 the strength of the companies was reduced to about 130 men each on account of occasional losses, such as the transfer of about 100 men to National Army regiments, and others to the training camps for officers. By March 23, 1918, the strength of the companies was brought up to approximately 180 men. On this date 530 National Army men drafted in Oklahoma and Texas were received.

The hot weather made camp life rather unpleasant, but again the citizens came to the rescue by opening the Seashore Club to the men. Nevertheless the hot weather in no way interrupted the schedule of training, for a three day hike to Flower Bluff was accomplished in good order. On June 13th, Colonel Cosby was relieved by Colonel John C. Oakes.

The inexperienced men of the draft and the volunteer recruits were given some rifle practice at about this time and they made such a good showing that everyone felt confident that the organization was a match for the Hun. Colonel Oakes raised the hopes of all men when he took command of the Regiment by assuring them that the date of sailing for France was only six weeks off. On July 6th, Brigadier General Barth, commander of the 7th Division, reviewed the 5th Engineers, and on the 11th, orders arrived to entrain for Camp Merritt, N. J. The 5th Regiment of Engineers was officially assigned to the 7th Division.

A final physical examination weeded out fifty-six men who were transferred to the infantry, unassigned. Necessary arrangements were made for departing from Corpus Christi soon after the receipt of the orders, yet the poor railroad facilities prevented the Regiment from entraining until 4.30 p. m. on July 20th. The men still declare the trip to Camp Merritt to have been the very best of their army careers. On the first day of the trip the Regiment paraded at Palestine and Longview, Texas. On the 3d, a parade was held in Peru, Indiana, after which the men had a refreshing bath in the Wabash, and another in Lake Erie on the same day around evening. The Red Cross served milk and cake after the parade in Elmira, N. Y., which took place on the fourth day, and at Scranton, Pa., the welcome was duplicated. July 24th saw the Regiment in Camp Merritt.

Inspections and drawing of equipment consumed a considerable amount of time. The usual excitement prevailed upon the issue of overseas caps, prob-

ably on account of what they stood for more than anything else. The Regiment received 125 recruits which brought the personnel up to full strength. On the morning of the 30th of July, at 5.30 o'clock, a hike was made to Alpine Landing, tugs loaded and the troops taken to the Hoboken Piers where the United States Troop Transport *H. R. Mallory* was boarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day the ship pulled out and at 4.30 slipped past the mouth of the harbor. The 5th Regiment of Engineers was in active service.

The *S/S Mallory* was not all one could ask for in the way of comfort and it is undoubtedly true that the mess, mess hall and living apartments were far from being even fair. It was the first of the real hardships which the men were to know. The monotony of the voyage was broken the last day out, Sunday, August 11th, by a submarine raid. The convoy which consisted of eight ships and one cruiser, had been strengthened on the previous day by twelve destroyers. These little guardians performed their duty well and as a result the convoy suffered no loss from the submarines, but it is believed the Boche was not so fortunate.

On the morning of the 12th, the *Mallory* cast anchor at Brest. Companies C, D and E unloaded the ship while the rest of the Regiment went on to Camp Pontanezon. Three days later the other three companies joined the Regiment and pitched their tents in a boggy field with their comrades. On August 17th and 18th, the Regiment departed in two trains from Brest, the destination apparently being "Somewhere in France." The first experience in French compartment cars mounted on flat wheels was indeed a novelty. It was hard to understand how a country with such good road beds could have such poor train service. Everything along the railroad seemed to be built of stone, so cold and gray, and it was soon learned that four years of war had made the French inhabitants fully as reserved as those stones. On the second day of the journey, Versailles was passed and the Eiffel Tower of Paris plainly seen, but this was the nearest the majority ever came to that city. The trains arrived at Aisy-sur-Armancon, Yonne, in the 15th training area, on August 19th and 20th. Headquarters and Companies A and B were billeted in Perigny. An idea of what the living conditions were like can be obtained from an extract of the history of Company D which was stationed in Perigny:

> "The food was poor and inadequate, clothing and bedding poor, and we slept in old cow barns or hay lofts. Truly it was the most extraordinary thing in the world; the men worked as never before and there was not a grumble from anyone. * * * What parades we had were good, and always witnessed by a number of French natives. They marvelled at what we had and we marvelled at what they lacked and yet were able to get along."

While in this 15th area, training for combat work was entered into. It continued in a strenuous manner, rain or shine, until September 27th.

On the 27th, the Regiment marched to Nuits-sous-Ravières, and proceeded in two trains to Chaligny (near Toul), Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, arriving on September 28th. From there the Regiment made two night hikes and arrived at Minorville on September 30th, marching thus for forty-five kilometers. Here final training and gas defense, grenade throwing, and wiring was given during a period of one week. Company F was engaged in building barracks for 6th Corps Headquarters at Boucq from October 4th to 16th. During this training the 5th Engineers was with the Division, which was preparing to go into the line.

When the 7th Division relieved the 90th Division, which occupied the Puvenelle sector from the Moselle west to Jaulny, on October 8th and 9th, the 5th Engineers relieved the 315th Engineers, of the 90th Division, company for company. Another extract from Company D history reads:

> "At midnight (October 9th-10th) we witnessed our first bombardment, heard the scream of shells, the tear of our own artillery fire, and spent our first night in a dugout. No wonder the Huns wanted to remain under ground, for these were works of art. The next day we were hungry enough to eat almost anything, but there was no food, as our rations were lost, so we opened the reserve rations near the supply office. The first wiring detail, the beginning of the best time we spent in France, went forward to make entanglements on the night of the 11th, and on the 13th we did our first work under machine gun fire in the daytime. On the 17th, we learned what Jerry could do with large shells. Our camp was near a spring and an old German kitchen, and for two hours the shells tore up trees and soil in our area in such a manner that no man could go outside. The men were winding barbed wire on spools of fifty-five yards, at a point near the supply office, when the shelling began. A shell dropped in their midst and the concussion knocked down two, but fortunately, like many others, it was a dud and therefore no casualties were suffered. Coming up the approach from work a platoon was fired upon by a machine gun from an enemy airplane. Shells fell thickly too, and airplanes often harassed the men. Such was our baptism of fire."

However, the sector was fairly quiet and work progressed rapidly in organizing a line of resistance along the whole front of the sector. The work consisted in continuing to develop the line of resistance which had been previously begun by the 315th Engineers. As soon as entanglements were under construction and trenches laid out on the resistance line, work was commenced on the outpost line and on dugouts and shelters for the resistance line. Combat groups were wiring on the outpost line, yet no effort was made to construct a continuous line of trenches in this position. At the beginning five companies were at work on the line, but this was later reduced to four, one company to each regimental sub-sector, which left two companies for the

German ammunition train destroyed by American artillery—this is on the road north of Jaulny—Rembercourt mill is shown in the background

Division Engineer Reserve. On November 1st, parties from Company B took part in a local advance of half a kilometer by the 34th Infantry. The stations of the different companies were as follows:

Company	A	October	9th	to 29th,	1918	Bois de la Rappe.
"	A	"	30th	" 31st,	"	Bouillonville.
"	B	"	9th	" 31st,	"	Bois St. Claude.
"	C	"	9th	" 31st,	"	Bois de Frière.
"	D	"	9th	" 27th,	"	Bois de Pont-à-Mousson.
"	D	"	28th	" 31st,	"	Villers-en-Haye.
"	E	"	9th	" 31st,	"	Foret de Bois le Pretre.
"	F	"	1st	" 4th,	"	Minorville.
"	F	"	5th	" 17th	"	Boucq.
"	F	"	17th	" 31st,	"	Foret de Bois le Pretre.
Headquarters Detachment		"	9th	" 29th,	"	Villers-en-Haye.
"	"	"	30th	" 31st,	"	Euvezin.
Medical Detachment		Distributed among the various organizations.				

On October 30th, Divisional and Regimental headquarters were moved to Euvezin, and preparations for the second army offensive, which began on November 10th, were made. Advance Regimental P. C. was located in Jaulny, Companies A and C with the train in Bouillonville, Company B in Thiaucourt, and Companies D, E and F in shelters near Vieville. The last three companies were to accompany the infantry in the advance. Company A was to make the main road forward passable, while Companies B and C were held in reserve temporarily. Company D moved to Jaulny on the morning of the 10th, to cut wire ahead of the infantry in the drive which was to take place on Metz. Company D, however, was recalled on the night of the 10th, and the next morning the Armistice became effective.

At the close of hostilities regimental headquarters remained in Euvezin and Company B in Thiaucourt, while the remainder of the Regiment and Train was concentrated at Bouillonville. Work for the first few days thereafter was confined to salvaging, policing the area, making walks, bridges, and new barracks. On November 17th and 18th, a large part of the Regiment was engaged in repair of the road through Xammes, Charey, and Mars-le-Tour, in preparation for the Third Army's march into Germany. Official commendation was received for this work. The destruction of German tank mines and traps was also an important work performed by the Regiment. Over a thousand mines and traps were exploded with but one accident, when an unexpected explosion killed three and wounded one. All companies were engaged in policing the Divisional area, salvaging and training until the end of the year. The entire Regiment took part in a divisional maneuvre on December 23d, in preparation for which Company F built six small foot bridges. Company C moved to Rembercourt on December 28th, to build a concrete arch bridge. In the meantime, on December 9th, Colonel F. R. Downing assumed command of the Regiment, Colonel John G. Oakes having been appointed corps engineer, 6th Army Corps. Such were the concluding works for the year of 1918.

Return to United States

As far as the desires of the men were concerned, the new year saw exactly opposite conditions from those which existed at the beginning of the previous year. One year ago the cry had been to "get across," but now it was to "get home." The fighting was over and the word "America" sounded very sweet in everyone's ears. Their hopes were soon to be fulfilled. The Regiment was moved to Bernecourt during January in preparation for its return, in compliance with a request from the chief of enginners that a regiment of Regular Army engineers be sent back to the States. In the afternoon of February 2, 1919, the Regiment entrained and arrived in Brest two days later. *U. S. S. George Washington* was boarded on February 11th, and after President Wilson came aboard, the voyage was begun on the 15th. The trip was a very pleasant one and the Regiment was quite popular on board, as can be seen by the following editorial which appeared in the ship's paper, *The Hatchet*, on February 17th: "Quite a number of complimentary remarks have been made over the ship concerning the splendid Regiment of engineers who are returning to America on this voyage. In addition to the service which they have already rendered in France, both their spirit and their fine appearance commend them even upon so short an acquaintance." After landing the President at Boston on the 24th, the ship proceeded to Hoboken where the Regiment debarked the following afternoon. Camp Mills, N. Y., was the next destination, but the stay at this camp was just long enough for the men to see New York, for on March 3d, the Regiment entrained, Companies A and C going to Washington Barracks on detached service, while the remainder went to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Engineers

When the 5th Engineers left their own Division, the 7th, in France, their place was taken by the 113th Engineers. A history of the 7th Division in the American Expeditionary Forces must therefore include a record of this Regiment of engineers, which was assigned to the Division after the period of hostilities.

This Regiment was mobilized as the Divisional Engineer Regiment of the 38th Division at Camp Shelby, Miss., during the latter part of September, 1917. At the time of mobilization it comprised the following National Guard organizations:

(a) 1st Separate Battalion Engineers, Indiana National Guards.

(b) Companies E, F and Headquarters Company 1st West Virginia Infantry.

(c) Company M, 3d Kentucky Infantry.

Companies A and C of the Indiana Battalion became Companies A and C of the 113th Engineers and Company B became the present Company D of the

Regiment. Companies E, F and Headquarters Company of the 1st West Virginia Infantry became Companies E and F and Headquarters Detachment respectively. Company M, 3d Kentucky Infantry, became Company B, 113th Engineers. The officers of the West Virginia and Kentucky companies were transferred to other organizations and their places filled with officers from the Engineer Reserve Corps.

Organization of the First Separate Battalion Engineers, Indiana National Guards

The War Department requested the formation of a battalion of engineers as a part of the Indiana National Guards in the spring of 1917. The Adjutant General of Indiana having designated Willard S. Boyle as commanding officer, the recruiting began in March, 1917, as follows:

Company A at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Companies B and C at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Company B was inducted into Federal service on June 21, 1917, and sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for construction work where it remained until the latter part of September, 1917, when sent to Camp Shelby, Miss. Companies A and C were drafted into service August 5, 1917, and sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., about September 17, 1917.

At the time of mobilization the strength of the Regiment in enlisted personnel was 746. Later the Regiment was brought to strength from the following sources:

October,	1917	728	selective draft men from Indiana and Kentucky.
November,	1917	50	selective draft men from Kentucky.
January,	1918	85	men from other units.
		301	men from other units.
June,	1918	319	selective draft men from Illinois.
July,	1918	79	selective draft men from Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi.

During the above period the Regiment lost some men to the United States Guards, Development Battalion and to training camps. The Regiment remained at Camp Shelby, Miss., from the time of mobilization until September 5, 1918, when the entire command entrained for Camp Mills, N. Y., embarked at Hoboken on September 14, 1918, and sailed on September 15, 1918.

In the American Expeditionary Forces

The Regiment arrived at Brest on September 28, 1918, and marched to the Rest Camp at Pontanezon Barracks the same day. Having been assigned to the Advance Section, S. O. S., the movement to initial stations from Brest was as follows:

Showing effect of a direct hit on one of the German concrete defenses in front of Mon Plaisir Farm. Note thickness of German barbed wire

Headquarters Detachment, Company B, Sanitary Detachment and Ordnance Detachment left Brest, October 2, 1918, arriving at Latrecey (Haute-Marne) on October 4, 1918. They were assigned to the construction of the 2d Air Depot. Company A left Brest, October 7, 1918, arriving from Beaune (Cote d'Or) on October 10, 1918, being assigned to construction of hospital buildings. Company C left Brest on October 26, 1918, arriving at Chalindrey (Haute-Marne) October 29, 1918. Company D left Brest on October 4, 1918, arriving at Liffol-le-Grande (Vosges) on October 10, 1918, being assigned to construction of railhead buildings. Company E left Brest on October 26, 1918, arriving at Is-sur-Tille (Cote d'Or) on October 29, 1918, part of company operating lighting plant in railroad yards. Three platoons were assigned to Lux to build Remount Depot. Company F left Brest on October 4, 1918, arrived at St. Blin (Haute-Marne) on October 7, 1918, and marched to Barville (Vosges) October 9, 1918. From the time of arrival at initial stations, in the S. O. S., until assignment of the Regiment to the 7th Division, the activities and stations of the various units were as follows:

Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, and Company B remained at 2d Air Depot, Latrecey (Haute-Marne), engaged in the construction of the air depot, and began dismantling it after the signing of the Armistice. They were also engaged in road repairs in that vicinity.

Company A remained at Beaune (Cote d'Or) on construction of American Base Hospital Center until November 29th, when the Company moved to the vicinity of St. Amand (Meuse). It worked on barrack construction until about January 1, 1919. One hundred men were sent to Eurville (Haute-Marne) for road work and the remainder of company worked on roads in St. Amand area.

Company C moved from Chalindrey (Haute-Marne) to Liffol-le-Grande (Vosges) and then to the LaValbonne (Ain) during early November. It remained at LaValbonne on construction of Infantry Candidates School, until January, 1919, when it moved to Langres (Haute-Marne) and vicinity for road repair work.

Company D moved from Liffol-le-Grande in November, half of the company going to Chalindrey and half to Sampigny, for construction work. The Sampigny detachment moved again in November to Tronville (Meuse). On about January 1, 1919, the company was assigned to road work in the general vicinity of Gondrecourt.

Company E remained at Is-sur-Tille and Lux on construction and road work. Company F moved from Barville to Neufchâteau in December and moved again to Dainville that month, one platoon at 1st Air Depot, Colombey-les-Belles on construction work; balance of company on construction and road work.

The Regiment was assigned to the 7th Division, February 18, 1919, and moved to new stations as follows:

February 15th-16th, Headquarters Detachment and Company B from Latrecey (Haute-Marne) to Saizerais. Company A from Ligny-en-Barrois (Meuse) to Saizerais. Company C from Langres (Haute-Marne) to Martincourt.

February 16th-17th, Company D from Tronville (Meuse) to Andilly. Company E from Is-sur-Tille (Cote d'Or) to Andilly. Company F from Dainville (Meuse) to Saizerais.

On March 9, 1919, Company E moved by truck to Domèvre-en-Haye.

After joining the 7th Division, the Regiment was engaged in regular duties of engineer troops in the Divisional area. Later the companies moved to still other stations. Company E moved from Domèvre-en-Haye to Uruffe (Meurthe-et-Moselle) on March 30, 1919. Company D moved from Andilly to Barizey-la-Cote (Meurthe-et-Moselle) on March 30, 1919. Company F moved from Saizerais to Uruffe on March 30, 1919. Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment from Saizerais to Uruffe on April 8, 1919. Company C from Martincourt to Uruffe on April 10, 1919. Company B from Saizerais to Uruffe on April 11, 1919. Company A from Saizerais to Uruffe on April 12, 1919.

On April 24, 1919, the 1st Battalion including Battalion Headquarters, Companies A, B and C entrained for Konz, Germany, to take over the work in the 89th Division area. They took stations as follows on April 25, 1919:

Battalion Headquarters .....Konz, Germany
Company A .....Wengerohr, Germany
Company B .....Wengerohr, Germany
Company C .....Konz, Germany

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Engineer Train

The nucleus of this organization was recruited at Morgantown, W. Va., in the early part of 1917, by Captain L. H. Jones, for the purpose of forming a supply company for the 1st West Virginia Infantry, National Guard. The enlisted personnel was less than forty men which was the war strength for the organization at that time. After serving with that Regiment for the period of five months, it lost its identity as State troops, and became part of the United States Army, by reason of being inducted into Federal service by the proclamation of the President on August 5, 1917.

After spending six months in West Virginia at Camp Cornwell, near Fairmont, W. Va., the 1st West Virginia Infantry entrained for Camp Shelby. owing to the fact that the Regiment was not recruited up to war strength, the staff officers of the 38th Division found it expedient to break up the Regiment and use the officers and enlisted men to develop the major units of the 38th Division.

What was formerly the Supply Company of the 1st West Virginia was transformed into an engineer train. But since the officers were infantry officers it became necessary to replace them with engineer officers.

The first commanding officer of the new born unit was First Lieutenant H. H. Smith. Soon after that the company was filled up to the newly authorized war strength of eighty-two enlisted men and two officers of the E. O. R. C. Upon arrival of First Lieutenant Neil F. Hathway from Watertown, N. Y., and Second Lieutenant Stewart F. Ticknor, of Alabama, First Lieutenant H. H. Smith was relieved and replaced by First Lieutenant Neil F. Hathway with Second Lieutenant Stewart F. Ticknor as supply officers. The latter served in the capacity of supply officer for a period of six months until relieved by Second Lieutenant Clarence S. Alig, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Then came the period of strenuous training. Camp Shelby was then in the process of construction. Aside from the regular military drill the 113th Engineer Train contributed to the early completion of one of the largest cantonments in the United States. There was a wide range of work, from hauling huge timbers for bridges to obtaining immense quantities of gravel for military roads in and about Camp Shelby.

On September 5, 1918, the 113th Engineer Train bid farewell to the stately old pines of Mississippi and took to the Pullmans for the port of embarkation. It will be remembered that this was the first unit to leave Camp Shelby for overseas service. After a sojourn of about a week at Camp Mills, N. Y., the 113th Engineer Train boarded the *U. S. S. Finland*, at Pier 14, Hoboken, N. J., for the voyage to France.

The only incident of noteworthy importance during the trip across the Atlantic was on the midnight of September 26, 1918, when the *Finland* accidentally rammed the *U. S. S. Henderson.* Later it was learned that the damage was slight, but the collision gave the troops on board both vessels a scare they will not forget.

On the morning of September 28, 1918, the good ship *Finland* dropped anchor in the harbor at Brest. After passing through the discomforts of the notorious Rest Camp, the company entrained in second-class French coaches for the 2d Air Depot, Latrecey (Haute-Marne). After arriving at their destination the organization set to work with the 113th Engineers to construct one of the largest aviation fields in the American Expeditionary Forces. A month later the signing of the Armistice stopped the construction work on this project.

This organization had never been issued its regular equipment, such as animals and rolling stock, so it became necessary to turn its efforts for five months at Latrecey to everything from wielding the pick and shovel on the roads to the building of the huge aerodromes.

When the 5th Engineers were relieved from the 7th Division and sent to the United States for duty, this organization, with the 113th Engineers, was

assigned to the 7th Division and joined same at Saizerais, February 16, 1919. Here it received, at last, its equipment that enabled it to function as an engineer train.

In less than one month this organization lost both the Commanding Officer (First Lieutenant Neil F. Hathway) and the Supply Officer (Second Lieutenant Clarence S. Alig). They were replaced by Second Lieutenant Leonard G. Holbrook, and Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Engdahl.

Ruins of the town of Regnieville. Looking across No Man's Land from the old front line

CHAPTER XII

The Divisional Trains in France

The Seventh Ammunition Train

Note.—For the history of the 7th Ammunition Train up to the time of its departure for France, see Chapter II, page 33.

The train left Camp Merritt, N. J. (less Companies C and D who were left at Camp Merritt) in compliance with telegraphic instructions from Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., dated August 15, 1918. At about 4.00 a. m., August 17, 1918, they marched to Alpine, landing a distance of about four and one-half miles, arriving at the latter place at about 6.00 a. m. on the same date. The train embarked on the Ferry Catskill at about 7.10 a. m., Saturday, August 17, 1918 (loading 2407 men in twenty-three minutes), for Hoboken, N. J., and arrived at Pier No. 3, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., about 10.30 a. m.

It sailed from the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., on the *U. S. S. George Washington,* on Sunday, August 18, 1918, at about 2.45 p. m., for Brest, France, arriving there August 26, at 12.30 a. m. The troops remained on board to furnish cargo detail and spent Wednesday, August 28, 1918, and Thursday, August 29, 1918, in unloading cargo from holds of ship. They finally disembarked about 9.00 a. m., August 29, 1918, and marched to Rest Camp about five kilometers from Brest.

From August 29th until September 1st, the troops were at this Rest Camp in Brest. The train left the Rest Camp by railroad for Ploermel, arriving at this town at about 7.00 p. m., September 1, 1918. From September 2d until September 14, 1918, the troops were stationed at Ploermel and during this time they were given various drills, combat exercises, practice marches, and combat drills. They left Ploermel, September 14, 1918, and marched seventeen miles, camped for the night, and on the following day marched twelve miles and arrived at Camp Meucon at about 12.30 p. m. During these marches the formations were, advance, rear, and flank guards. The period from September 16, 1918, to September 18, 1918, was spent in policing camp and the area to be occupied by 79th Field Artillery. The train did not reach the front before the Armistice, and therefore it has no record of active operations. From September 19, 1918, to November 9, 1918, the men were given daily drills, classes in map reading, camouflage, reconnaissance and liaison, gas drills, signalling, road sketching, schools for truck drivers, ammunition school, machine gun school. They also undertook practice in night deliveries of ammunition, work on ammunition dumps, and work in stables. The trucks hauled ammunition from Vannes to dumps on the artillery range, and troops were given road marches and tactical problems by companies.

A 7th Ammunition Train Minstrel Show, on the night of November 8th, at Y. M. C. A., Camp de Meucon, made a decided hit.

The train duly celebrated the signing of the Armistice on November 11th. Sixty men and a number of officers went to Vannes, Morbiham, and there together with civilians and French and other American soldiers paraded during the evening. Also on Thanksgiving Day, the men enjoyed various shows at different Y. M. C. A. huts. The football games scheduled for that day were called off on account of rain.

The early part of December, 1918, was given over to minor tactical problems, battalion drill, stables, signalling, repair details, hauling ammunition, and to athletics. Captain Bolger was athletic officer. Following this there was about a week devoted to company drill, company terrain exercises, and instructions in outpost work, regimental lyceum, and special courses, and also instruction in road building.

On December 15, 1918, Major Reed O'Hanlon joined the train and was assigned to command of the Horse Battalion. The first edition of the train's newspaper, *Quads and Quadrupeds*, came out on December 8th. The following is a brief diary of the train's activities during the winter and early spring:

December 12th, football game with 80th Field Artillery, resulting in a score of 20 to 7 in favor of the 7th Ammunition Train. The game was for the Brigade championship.

December 15th to December 31st, company terrain exercise, instruction in patrolling and reconnaisance, regimental lyceum, special courses for non-commissioned officers, instructions in harnessing and driving for Company G, general instruction in equitation, care and repair of motor transportation by the Motor Battalion.

The first ten days of the New Year were given over to the routine drills, and schools for specialists.

January 10th, the Horse Battalion, under command of Major Reed O'Hanlon, moved its station to Bernecourt.

On February 16th, the Motor Battalion and train headquarters left Camp Meucon by rail for Pont-à-Mousson and arrived at this latter place on February 18th. From there the troops marched three kilometers to Jezainville, and there occupied the billets assigned in the houses and barracks. From this time until April 5th, the Horse Battalion was engaged in the care of horses, equitation and practice marches, and the Motor Battalion, then located at Francheville, was engaged in hauling ammunition and in the instruction in repair and upkeep of motor equipment.

On April 5, 1919, the 7th Ammunition Train moved to the area formerly occupied by the 28th Division, travelling overland with full equipment. The distance covered was about twenty-eight miles. Train headquarters was located at Allamps, the Motor Battalion at Vannes-le-Chatel and the Horse Battalion at Ruppes.

From then on until May 1st, the troops were engaged in various drills, care of horses, equitation and practice marches. The Motor Battalion was also engaged in hauling ammunition, and instruction in the repair and upkeep of motor equipment.

The Seventh Supply Train

For an account of the 7th Supply Train prior to October 10, 1918, the date of its arrival at the front with 7th Division, see page 32.

Dieulouard by its appearance, gave one the impression of being an excellent target for Boche Artillery and showed evidence of having supplied the enemy with much past practice in that respect. Not many hours after the 7th Supply Train had made itself comfortable inside the town, this impression was verified by a small bombardment, consisting of about a dozen well aimed shells. On October 12th, Companies C and F rejoined the organization, coming from Bicqueley. Just previous to this time the train had assigned to its Service Park Unit No. 365, which immediately set in working order its compact but complete rolling shops and in a very short time mastered and performed all work that was either too large or otherwise impossible for hand labor to accomplish. This shop remained with the train in continuous service and always rendered the same type of first-class work.

Bombardments of artillery and airplanes continued at intervals, but the organization's casualty list while at Dieulouard consisted of but one name; that of Sergeant Harry J. Fritzen, of Company E, whose foot was blown off on the night of October 24th. The limited loss of limb and life of this organization, compared with the heavy casualties suffered previously by organizations occupying the town, was made possible only by the high standard of discipline maintained by the men while under fire.

While at Dieulouard the truck equipment was considerably increased and although the mechanical condition of the new arrivals was no better than that of their first trucks, they were soon whipped into shape and put on the road for the nightly trips. Working during the bombardment of a town through which a detail of trucks was passing, one truck driven by Corporal Charles Nathan, Company B, was severely damaged, having its steering wheel torn off, gas tank punctured and body riddled by shell fragments. The driver, however, escaped injury and although suffering from shock, drove his truck back under its own power to the company park, after the bombardment had ceased.

Through a change in the Tables of Organization, Major Snyder was relieved of the command of the train and assigned as assistant Division quartermaster on October 22d. At the same time Captain Charles A. Heisler, of Company A, assumed command of the organization. On October 27th, First Lieutenant F. R. Jellison was transferred from the supply train and assigned as Division salvage officer. On October 29th, First Lieutenant W. H.

Selden was transferred to the Division Headquarters Detachment and assigned as assistant to the motor transport officer.

On October 30th, the entire supply train left Dieulouard and went to Manoncourt-en-Woevre. This move was occasioned by the necessity of following the Division in its side slip to the west. At first, billeting facilities were somewhat difficult since the Supply Train of the 28th Division was still in this town. However, all were made fairly comfortable and in a few days, the "Keystone" organization moved out, leaving our train in full possession of the town. In order to take care of the work of the railhead, then at Bernecourt, and the other details of the organizations of the Division, Companies A and C were ordered to move to Noviant-aux-Pres. Company C moved on November 5th and Company A on the 7th.

At these two stations, creditable shops were set up and maintained by all companies. Also more trucks were received. From this time on, it was a marked rarity for even one truck to have a night of idleness. All manner of cargo was hauled. On numerous occasions these trucks were pressed into service hauling ammunition to and from the dumps. Convoys to the front became a matter of nightly routine and the absence of a single collision demonstrated the skill and care with which our trucks were operated. On the night of November 10th, four convoys were being operated in the hauling of food, supplies and ammunition, the forward movement of an advance dressing station and the bringing back to Division Headquarters of Boche prisoners captured that evening. The building at Thiaucourt, in which one of the new dressing stations had been established, was struck by two shells just before the truck was unloaded. Driving on this night, like many other nights, was made more difficult by the presence of a heavy fog and the slippery condition of the roads.

Being in the forward part of the divisional sector on November 11th, the men constituting these convoys were able to enjoy with the "Doughboys" the news of the cessation of hostilities. Therefore the return drive to the parks was, in a great sense, that of a joy ride. After November 11th, the companies remained in their respective stations. The work changed to that of day driving and consisted of the hauling of rations, equipment and other supplies and also of assisting in the big job of salvaging and in the cleaning up of the divisional sector. From time to time the personnel of the train shared with the other organizations of the Division, the privilege of many enjoyable leaves and passes to the American Expeditionary Forces leave areas.

At this time a part of the heavy and complicated mechanical work of the Division was relieved by the assignment of Service Park Unit No. 417. On December 8th, our supply train suffered another casualty when Corporal Harry R. Baker, Company B, was killed by accident at No. 4 Ammunition Dump, Puvenelle Woods. The members of Company B purchased a suitable marker and placed it at the grave of their comrade.

On January 16th, the organization received an assignment of Tank Corps Officers. First Lieutenant R. A. Howard and First Lieutenant B. B. Jacobowitz were assigned for temporary duty on this date. On January 17th, First Lieutenant W. L. Holman was assigned in the same manner. On January 18th, First Lieutenants J. C. Felton and R. R. Hayes were assigned.

On January 24th, First Lieutenant F. W. Searle, of Company C, was relieved from duty with the train and transferred to the Officers Replacement Camp at Gondrecourt. On the same date, Captain Charles A. Heisler was relieved of the command of the train and transferred to the same depot. Captain Howard S. Thorne, of the ammunition train, was transferred to the supply train and assumed command.

On February 18, 1919, Second Lieutenants Samuel F. Dick, Evan A. Jones and Carl W. Smith were appointed to the rank of first lieutenants. During this time a Y. M. C. A. under the management of Mr. King was established and filled a long felt want in the organization. Secretary King provided many entertainments, books and magazines for the enjoyment of the men and when his time as Y. M. C. A. secretary expired, he still remained and continued the good work. It was men like Mr. King who were responsible in a large sense for keeping up the morale of the American Expeditionary Forces.

On February 25, 1919, Captain H. S. Brown was appointed major M. C. About March 5th, Captain Thorne was assigned to the Motor Transport Office to act as M. T. O. He was appointed major of ordnance soon after, and on March 13th was officially announced as M. T. O. At the same time, Captain Fred O. Moore, Quartermaster Corps, who had been in command of a supply train of the 82d Division, was assigned to the command of the 7th Supply Train.

Since the railhead had been moved from Bernecourt to La Cumejie near Manoncourt, Companies A and C were ordered to move to Manoncourt. This movement was completed on March 15th. On March 28th and 29th, the Motor Transport Show and Carnival was held at Manoncourt. Every motorized unit in the Division was represented by some entry and received points of credit based on the appearance and condition of their vehicles. Bands of music were present, decorations and electric lights were numerous and in fact, nearly everything that would go to make up the trappings of a carnival was utilized.

The Seventh Sanitary Train

Note.—The following is a short summary of the activities of the 7th Sanitary Train subsequent to the signing of the Armistice, thus completing the account of this train given in previous chapter on page 36. The complete histories of the hospitals and ambulance companies of the train follow:

Field Hospital No. 35 was designated as the Divisional Venereal Hospital on February 5, 1919, and shared with Field Hospital No. 36 the duties of a divisional hospital caring for the sick. It was located outside of Minorville in a number of Bessoneau tents. Previous to this the venereal cases were looked after by the Skin and Venereal Hospital, St. Jean, where also delousing and bath accommodations were provided.

On April 1, 1919, the distribution of the train was as follows:

At camp near Rogeville

Headquarters, Sanitary Train
Headquarters, Field Hospital Section
Headquarters, Ambulance Section
Field Hospital No. 34
Field Hospital No. 36
Ambulance Company No. 22
Ambulance Company No. 34
Ambulance Company No. 36
Train Quartermaster and Medical Supply Unit.

Also at this camp, Field Hospital No. 36 operated a hospital for medical and minor surgical cases, with a capacity of 120 beds.

At camp near Minorville

Field Hospital No. 22
Field Hospital No. 35
Ambulance Company No. 35

At this camp, Field Hospital No. 35 operated a medical and venereal hospital, with a capacity of 172 beds.

After active hostilities ceased and the Division was scattered over a larger area, and following the policy of retaining within the Divisional hospitals all cases that could properly be cared for, the sanitary train really had more work to do than before. The ambulances made daily scheduled calls to forty (40) regimental and separate unit infirmaries, which were scattered over an area 20x50 kilometers, besides all of the emergency calls and the regular evacuations to evacuation and base hospitals, the nearest of which was fifteen kilometers. While the field hospitals did not have the surgery or gassed cases they had in active campaign, the medical cases cared for gave the medical officers an aggregate of work equal to war time activities.

All units maintained regular training schedules in addition to the above mentioned routine work, and also many details were used in camp improvement, such as that of building barracks, mess halls, camp streets and camp sanitation.

Female nurses of the A. N. C. were furnished from Evacuation Hospital No. 37 to assist in caring for the seriously sick, and were of inestimable service.

Old German shacks in woods north of Tautecourt Farm used as Headquarters of Company [illegible]

Colonel Fiske was relieved of command of the train, to return to the United States, on January 29, 1919. Major Arthur Hartley assumed his duties and continued as commander of the train until March 5, 1919, when Major Maurice L. Townsend was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and assumed the duties of commanding officer.

During active service the Sanitary Train suffered the following casualties:

Gassed	1	Killed in action	1
Wounded	2	Died of wounds	1

The *esprit de corps* and hearty co-operation of every officer and enlisted man of this organization was excellent. To their loyalty and faithful service is due much of the successful accomplishment of this train.

Field Hospital No. 22, Animal Drawn, Seventh Sanitary Train

Field Hospital No. 22 was originally Field Hospital D. It was organized August 29, 1917, in Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, per V. O. Commandant Medical Officers Training Camp. Charles C. Watt, Jr., First Lieutenant, M. C., was assigned as commanding officer by the same order. Twenty-two recruits from Fort Slocum, New York, comprised the nucleus of the organization. September 3, 1917, the designation of company was changed from Field Hospital D to Field Hospital No. 20, First Lieutenant Charles C. Watt, Jr., still in command. October 6, 1917, the organization was again changed from Field Hospital No. 20 to Field Hospital No. 22, Animal Drawn. First Lieutenant Charles C. Watt, Jr., remained in command until April 1, 1918, when he was relieved. On March 19, 1918, First Lieutenant Harry Knott received his commission as captain and was appointed to command on March 30th. The personnel of the organization was constantly changing; detachments were transferred to complete personnel of other organizations on the priority list, and new men were received to replace those lost. On July 20, 1918, Captain Knott left the command to proceed overseas with an advance school detachment and First Lieutenant Claude E. Chapin, M. C., succeeded him. The hospital left Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and entrained at Lytle, Georgia, July 22, 1918, and arrived in Camp Merritt, New Jersey, July 25, 1918. There it remained until August 13, 1918, when it embarked on the *U. S. S. Matsonia,* at Hoboken, N. J., sailed August 14, 1918, arrived at Brest, August 26, 1918, and went into camp at the Rest Camp. On August 30th, it left Brest by rail and arrived and was billeted in Ancy-le-Franc, September 1, 1918, where it remained until September 12, 1918, when it marched to Leignes (Cote d'Or) and there opened and operated Camp Hospital No. 49. While on this duty an epidemic of pneumonia and influenza caused the hospital to be filled all of the time and the five officers and seventy-five men present worked constantly. The following officers were with the organization at this time:

First Lieutenant Claude E. Chapin
First Lieutenant James J. O'Connor
First Lieutenant Edwin C. Gillespie
First Lieutenant Howard M. Ripley
First Lieutenant Robert G. Latimer

The Mobile Field Laboratory, under command of First Lieutenant C. H. Marcy, M. C., operated in conjunction with this organization. The Company was relieved from duty at Camp Hospital No. 49, Leignes (Cote d'Or), on September 28, 1918, and entrained at Poincon Railhead on the same date. It arrived at Maron Railhead on September 30, 1918, and marched to camp at Bois-L'Eveque where it remained until October 9, 1918. The unit then marched with field hospital equipment wagons, rolling kitchens, etc., to Rogeville, opened a field hospital in the barracks one-half mile from Rogeville, October 9, 1918, and received patients at once. Captain Paul E. Kenyon, Medical Corps, joined on October 15, 1918, and assumed command. October 29, 1918, the hospital moved from Rogeville to one-half mile south of Minorville, taking the patients with it, and resumed operations as a field hospital handling medical cases and slightly wounded. Rogeville was the farthest station to the front this organization reached and it had no men killed in action, wounded, gassed or missing. The hospital was taken over by Field Hospital No. 35 on January 16, 1919. Captain Harry Knott, M. C., had been commissioned major M. C. and returned to take command of the organization November 5, 1918. The company remained in camp at Minorville, after turning the hospital over to Field Hospital No. 35, until April 7, 1919, when it moved to Dolcourt with full quota of animals and equipment. April 22, 1919, Major Rastus P. Norris became commanding officer.

Ambulance Company No. 22, Seventh Sanitary Train

Ambulance Company No. 22 was organized September 8, 1917, at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. For its nucleus it had an acting top sergeant, one non-commissioned officer qualified as a stable sergeant, a horseshoer, a farrier and a saddler, the requisites of an animal-drawn ambulance outfit which Ambulance Company No. 22 was to be.

The original officers of the company were: First Lieutenant Walter B. Martin, First Lieutenant John H. Diggs, First Lieutenant James W. McMonagle, First Lieutenant Raymond J. Mullin and First Lieutenant Malcom I. Brewer. Lieutenant Martin was the commanding officer. The enlisted personnel, obtained soon after the organization, consisted of sixty men from the Recruit Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Two days later this number was augmented by the arrival of ninety recruits, the majority of them from Fort Slocum, N. Y., the rest from Fort Screvens, Georgia. Lieutenants Diggs and Brewer were transferred from the organization and Lieutenant Daniel C. W. Smith joined it.

On September 18th, Captain Walter R. Weiser was assigned and took command. That same day the company lost a large percentage of its men through transfer. About forty men went to the new Ambulance Company No. 20, also an animal-drawn organization. In the latter part of the month, eight men were received from Barancas Barracks, Florida, and a number came from the Medical Detachments of the 6th, 11th and 56th Infantries, and the 22d and 23d Cavalries, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe.

September was spent almost entirely in putting into shape the stables that were to be occupied by the organization. They were ready by October 3d, when twenty-six horses and seventy-six mules were taken over. At the same time Captain Irvin W. Patten joined the command. Captain Weiser, still in command, was promoted to major.

From the 14th to the 28th of October the company had two fine weeks at Catoosa Springs, Georgia, on the rifle range. It was the men's first experience at tent life in the army, and they enjoyed it, although the Helen Gould cots proved extremely cold to sleep on at night.

The month of November was devoted to drill. There was no let-up, except on rainy days, and then lectures were given. On November 2d, Major Weiser was relieved from duty with the organization and Lieutenant Martin resumed command. He continued in command until December 1st, when he was succeeded by Captain Sylvanus B. Newton.

On December 1st, the animal-drawn group was formed, taking in Ambulance Company No. 22 and Field Hospital No. 22; also Ambulance Companies and Field Hospitals No. 6 and No. 14, which had moved to Camp Greenleaf from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Up until that time the organizations on "Suicide Hill," as the place was familiarly known, were under the direction of the Sanitary Units Battalion.

Lieutenants Martin, Smith and Mullin were transferred to the motor group at Camp Greenleaf Annex in the early part of December. Three other officers replaced them, Lieutenant Edwin E. Benoist, Lieutenant Edgar P. Norfleet and Lieutenant Archibald K. Benedict. As for the enlisted personnel, nineteen new men were received from Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and ten from Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Just before Christmas the organization heard that it had been assigned to the 7th Regular Army Division and there was rejoicing in camp.

At the beginning of the new year, five members of the company were selected for the 3d Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. On account of the severe cold weather there was very little drilling during January. Lieutenant Norfleet was relieved from duty and Lieutenants John C. Norton and Jack H. Hall were assigned.

February, 1918, saw a continuous run of transfers. For a time it looked as though the whole company was to be broken up, but these special orders stopped coming in after they had transferred men to nearly every camp in

the south. There were also changes in the officers. Lieutenant Benedict left, and Lieutenants Charles R. Glenn and Francis B. Cryczka joined. Captain Newton, commanding, was transferred to the Motor Sanitary Units, Camp Greenleaf. Soon afterward he went to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he received a majority. Lieutenant McMonagle assumed command February 21, 1918.

By March 1st the outfit was settled down in barracks vacated by the 81st Field Artillery. On March 6th the influx of drafted men started. Forty-six was the number assigned to the organization. Most of these came from districts in Indiana with a few stray ones from Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. One new officer came to the company, Lieutenant William H. Deerhake, but two others were relieved, Lieutenant Benoist and Lieutenant Norton. Towards the close of the month three sergeants were transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., the first members of the outfit, as far as is known, to reach a port of embarkation.

A practice march was made to Thedford, Georgia, in April. The same month Lieutenants Hall and Cryczka were ordered to a port of embarkation, and three of the candidates at the Officers Training Camp, Robert W. Barnstorf, John L. Chapman and Lawrence K. Burwell, were recommended for commissions. Lieutenant McMonagle, the commanding officer, was appointed captain to rank from April 3, 1918. In the latter part of the month the company moved to the vacated barracks of the 11th Infantry, near Lytle.

There was another big shake-up in the personnel of Ambulance Company No. 22 in May. It came on the 23d, along with orders calling for a large number of men for overseas duty. Upon the announcement practically every man in the company volunteered for this service. The final order, however, called for only forty-seven men, so the oldest men in the company were given preference. These forty-seven went to the hospital group, Camp Greenleaf, forming the May replacement draft and sailed the following month. That they were made of the right stuff was brought out later when three of them, in France, Private first-class Fay A. Downing, Private Louis J. Fisher and Private John R. Fulmer, were given the D. S. C. for gallant action under fire. Sixty-six recruits from Camp Taylor, Kentucky, filled the gap left by the regulars thus transferred to the hospital group.

Lieutenant William R. Bridgman and Lieutenant Robert B. Harper joined the company during May. The next month Lieutenant Eugene P. Neitz and Lieutenant Tom F. Beveridge were assigned for duty. Lieutenant Glenn was relieved and Lieutenant Arthur W. Burnham came to the organization from Ambulance Company No. 14. The company was now getting ready for overseas duty.

Following the transfer of Lieutenant Neitz, which reduced the number of officers to five, twelve men, unfit for foreign service, were transferred out of the Company, as well as ten more who were sick in hospital. To take

these men's places, eight men were obtained from Provisional Ambulance Company T and twelve from Ambulance Company No. 14, Camp Greenleaf.

War Department orders, dated July 10th, assigned Captain McMonagle and Lieutenants Beveridge, Bridgman, Burnham and Harper with Ambulance Company No. 22, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. On the 16th, Captain McMonagle departed with the Advance School Detachment, Lieutenant Burnham taking command. On the 21st, all transportation was turned in. The day before the company was scheduled to entrain for the port of embarkation, a case of measles broke out, causing a rapid exchange of nine men at the last minute. On the 22d, the organization entrained. It arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., on the 24th.

Before dawn on August 13th, the company left Camp Merritt, hiking to Alpine Landing and ferrying from there to Hoboken, N. J., where the *U. S. A. T. Matsonia* was waiting. That night was spent on board ship and the *Matsonia* steamed out at 11 o'clock the next morning. The journey across was calm and without excitement. Brest, France, was reached about 8 o'clock on the night of August 25th, but the debarkation did not take place until the morning of the 26th. From the port the troops marched to Pontanezon Barracks, pitched "pup tents" in a field and remained for four days. On the 30th camp was struck and the troops entrained at Brest. After two days' journey a railhead in the department of Yonne, in central France, was reached.

On September 1, 1918, the company arrived in Pimelles for four weeks' training. It trained hard, rain or shine. Regular schedules of drill and instruction laid down by the Division surgeon were carried out. While here an unparalleled shortage in rations occurred. After the four weeks were up the company, with the rest of the 7th Sanitary Train, entrained for "Somewhere near the front." It arrived at Chaligny, near Toul, on the night of the 29th, and marched through rain and baffling darkness to the French barracks at Bois L'Eveque.

At Bois L'Eveque the company drew transportation to begin its actual work in the American Expeditionary Forces. On the morning of October 9th, the company set out for the front. At noon on October 10th, it arrived at Mamey, securing billets for the men and horses at one end of that shell-torn town. Soon afterward the company was notified that it was to be held in reserve.

Six ambulances with drivers and orderlies, and four sergeants, were sent on special duty with Field Hospital No. 34, October 13th, to assist at the triage at Griscourt. The following day one ambulance with driver and orderly was detailed for special duty with the 20th Field Artillery at the Metz Bridge. On October 15th, fifty-four men, including two sergeants and two corporals, were sent on special duty with Field Hospital No. 35 to assist at the gas hospital at Rogeville. Lieutenant William R. Bridgman was designated for special duty with Field Hospital No. 35 on October 16th, and on October

View southwest along Prény Ridge towards cross roads at eastern corner of the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie

17th, Lieutenant Tom F. Beveridge was placed on special duty with Field Hospital No. 22.

On October 20th, the company received orders to return thirty-eight horses to the remount station at Bicqueley, leaving thus only forty-four with the organization.

In the time between October 10th and October 20th and until October 31st, the five ambulances on duty with the command were always subject to call by courier or telephone. They served the following organizations in that vicinity: 20th Field Artillery, 28th Engineers, 115th Engineers, 806th Pioneer Infantry, 34th Infantry (1st and 2d Battalions), 5th Ammunition Train Detachment, 21st Machine Gun Battalion, 16th Balloon and a detachment of French artillery. The majority of cases were evacuated direct to the triage, first at Griscourt and later, when it became necessary to move the triage owing to shell fire, at Martincourt. However, an emergency triage had been established at Mamey and some cases were held over night and evacuated the next morning.

As there was only one other infirmary in the town this triage had an opportunity to give treatment to men passing through to and from the front as well as to those stationed in that area. Sick call each morning found anywhere from ten to thirty patients present. The company also fed daily numbers of transient troops. On October 21st, an ambulance with driver and orderly was assigned for special duty with Ambulance Company No. 36 at Montauville, for short hauls up a difficult hill. That place was shelled at frequent intervals.

The men who were on special duty with Field Hospital No. 35 returned to the command and during the balance of the month those who were not on the ambulances busied themselves with general police work. The stables that had long been neglected were thoroughly cleaned, and the muddy thoroughfare at one end of the town was considerably improved. Another service in which the company engaged at Mamey, was supplying fuel to the other companies in the sanitary train. In a few instances rations were brought to these companies in the same way.

At Mamey, on October 25th, the company suffered the only casualty while at the front. Private John E. Jones died of disease.

On November 1st, the company moved to St. Jacques, taking station there near Field Hospital No. 36. The next day a call came for eleven additional men for special duty with Field Hospital No. 35 and for ten men to accompany a detachment from Ambulance Company No. 35 to the front lines that night. The purpose of the last named detachment was to take part in an extensive raid planned by American troops.

On November 10th, three officers, forty men and eleven ambulances were ordered to proceed to Bouillonville, where the ambulances reported to Ambulance Company No. 36 for duty. The three officers and forty men con-

tinued on to Thiaucourt where they took over and operated a triage under the direction of Major Paul M. Crawford. On November 11th, the day of the Armistice, the remainder of the company moved to Thiaucourt. On November 13th, the men on special duty with Field Hospital No. 35, and on November 14th, Lieutenant Beveridge returned from special duty with Field Hospital No. 22. Two days later all animals and rolling stock were turned over to the division quartermaster, with the exception of the water cart.

All available men under the direction of officers of the 34th Infantry assisted in salvage work in Thiaucourt and vicinity beginning November 20th. After finishing this work they assisted in policing the City of Thiaucourt. Lieutenant Thomas M. Wood was transferred to the command from the Medical Detachment, 56th Infantry, on November 27th, and later was assigned to supervise the operation of a bathhouse and skin and venereal inspection plant at Thiaucourt.

The company's station for the month of December was at Thiaucourt. On the 10th, the forty men and two officers who were on special duty at the triage were relieved. Transportation was again issued to the company, a total of one hundred and thirty animals being drawn. Much time was spent during the latter part of the month in building new stables.

Early the next month, January, 1919, the company changed its station. It left Thiaucourt on the 6th, going to Minorville. There it remained but a week, moving to Martincourt which was to be a temporary location also. The company, anticipating a move to Rogeville, proceeded to build stables at the latter place. Lieutenant Wood was transferred to the Medical Detachment, Motor Battalion, 7th Ammunition Train, January 23d.

All of February was passed at Martincourt. One form of interest in that month were the several horse shows. The company participated in the Train Headquarters and Military Police Horse Show, February 24th, at Saizerais, winning first, second and third place for four-line teams. Again, at the Division Horse Show, February 27th, at Avrainville, Wagoner Oscar A. Piper and his assistant, Private first class Gus Striegel, captured first place in the four-line team entry. This last success entitled the company to enter this team in the 6th Army Corps Horse Show.

On March 11th, the organization moved to Rogeville. Here the men were quartered in barracks. The company's four-line entry participated in the 6th Army Corps Horse Show at Luxembourg, March 20th, but failed to take a place.

Four first lieutenants in the company received word of their promotions to captains in March. They were: Lieutenant Harper, new commission dating from February 17, 1919, and Lieutenants Burnham, Bridgman and Beveridge, new commissions dating from February 25, 1919.

Field Hospital No. 34, Seventh Sanitary Train

Field Hospital No. 34 was organized November 30, 1917, as a unit of the Sanitary Train of the 7th Division, at Camp Greenleaf Annex, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, under the command of First Lieutenant Lee F. Turlington with First Lieutenant Theodore Peters as junior officer. Fifty enlisted men from Columbus barracks were assigned as a nucleus for the company.

Lieutenants W. J. Dillon, Frank S. Gibson, Roy L. Laird, Walter L. Johnson and Dennis E. Szabo were assigned to the company December 6, 1917, and Lieutenant Peters was relieved at that time. The enlisted personnel was completed from detachments of men from Fort Slocum, Fort Thomas and Jefferson Barracks. The company was used for instruction purposes, following out a very rigid schedule of drills, hiking and lectures. On January 18, 1918, Lieutenant Turlington was relieved and Captain Arthur Hartley assumed command. Lieutenant Oscar Spivey was assigned to fill a vacancy among the junior officers at this time.

During February, Lieutenant Gibson, Lieutenant Laird and Lieutenant Szabo were transferred to other organizations. The majority of the enlisted men were transferred into new organizations then being formed, and newly inducted men took their places.

Early in March the camp became so congested that the company together with the other motorized units of the 7th Sanitary Train were removed from the barracks which they had been occupying into tents on the slope of Snodgrass Hill. This camp was known as the "Tented City."

Lieutenants William L. Waites, John F. Crawford and Leroy Sherry were assigned to the company the early part of March, relieving Lieutenant Spivey and Munster, the latter having only been with the organization a short period.

The company during its stay at the "Tented City" was busily engaged in drills and lectures. Detachments of men were ordered out of the company for overseas duty from time to time, and their places were filled by newly inducted men arriving at Camp Greenleaf. Lieutenant George G. McKellar was assigned to the company the first part of April, filling the vacancy left by Lieutenant Sherry.

Orders were received early in July to crate and pack the entire field hospital and have everything in readiness to entrain for the port of embarkation. The magnitude of the work can be gained from the fact that two Dodge cars and eleven Garford trucks all complete and one water trailer had been assigned to the company. The measuring, weighing and marking of this equipment kept the company busily engaged during the weeks prior to departure. A good supply of athletic equipment, a sewing machine and many other articles that would be of vital use overseas were purchased from the company fund.

Lieutenant Melvin P. Badger was assigned to fill a vacancy among the junior officers July 3, 1918.

On July 22d, the company entrained at Lytle, Georgia, en route for Camp Merritt, N. J. The trip was made more pleasant by the fact that at the majority of the stops, the "American Red Cross" was out to meet the train with delicious eatables and liquid refreshments which were greatly appreciated.

The company detrained at Crestkill, N. J., July 25, 1918, and marched to Camp Merritt, N. J. Here the company underwent daily physical inspections and inspections of equipment.

On the morning of August 13, 1918, the company with the sanitary train marched to Alpine Landing where it boarded the ferry boat and was taken down the Hudson River to the docks at Hoboken to board the *S/S Matsonia,* which left the following day.

The trip across was uneventful beyond the frequent inspections and abandon ship drills which every organization has experienced. The ocean was exceptionally calm and only a few cases of seasickness developed. The convoy arrived in the harbor at Brest August 25, 1918. On the following day the *Matsonia* docked and the company disembarked and hiked to the Pontanezon Barracks, where they pitched shelter tents in an adjacent field. At Brest the entire hospital equipment was salvaged together with the complete athletic equipment which had been purchased with the company fund.

The company entrained at Brest August 30th, and proceeded to Ancy-le-Franc, the training area assigned to the 7th Division. During the company's stay in the area the prescribed training was carried out as best could be with 50 per cent. of the company sick due to an epidemic of bronchitis and influenza. Three of the organization developed pneumonia, one of whom died after arrival at the hospital.

The company entrained at Ancy-le-Franc for Bois-L'Eveque September 27, 1918, where it was billeted awaiting its turn to go forward. When the Division moved forward to occupy the Puvenelle sector on October 10th, Field Hospital No. 34 hiked to Rogeville, and then on the following day, to Griscourt, where it established a triage. The company continued to function in this capacity from October 10th until the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918. This triage was located some eight or ten kilometers behind the line.

Major Paul M. Crawford took temporary command of the organization on October 14, 1918, and remained until the date of the signing of the Armistice. Major Hartley had been on detached service as director of Ambulance Companies since the organization arrived at Ancy-le-Franc.

On the night of October 17, 1918, the town of Griscourt, in which this organization was located, was shelled. Two men were killed and five wounded in other units there. Fortunately this company suffered no casualties during

this bombardment nor during subsequent air raids. This command lost only two men by death in France, these men dying from pneumonia following severe attacks of influenza.

On October 18th, the company moved to Martincourt where it continued to function as a triage. A total of 3221 cases passed through the triage during the period of hostilities. The company remained in Martincourt until January 11th when they moved to barracks south of Rogeville where they were quartered with other organizations of the sanitary train. Here the company acted as a hospital from January 14 to January 27, 1919, when it was relieved by Field Hospital No. 36.

On January 27, 1919, Major Hartley was relieved and on February 1, 1919, Major B. P. Rosenberry was assigned as commanding officer of the organization. On April 1st, Major Rosenberry was in command of the organization then still located in the barracks south of Rogeville.

Ambulance Company No. 34, Seventh Sanitary Train

On October 10, 1917, Provisional Ambulance Company C was organized at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, with fifty-six men and two officers. First Lieutenant Charles R. Lanahan was in command with First Lieutenant Frank L. Biscoe as junior officer. The company was soon brought up to full strength and the morning report of October 31, 1917, shows present for duty, 116 men and four officers. The officers were assigned from the Medical Officers Training Camp and the enlisted personnel were volunteers. On November 19, 1917, Lieutenant Lanahan was relieved from command of the company, Lieutenant Biscoe succeeding him. On December 1, 1917, Provisional Ambulance Company C was assigned a number and was henceforth known as Ambulance Company No. 34. About January 1, 1918, the company was assigned to the 7th Division Sanitary Train.

Up to December 1st the company occupied tentage in the neighborhood of the M. O. T. C., when it moved to barracks formerly used by the R. O. T. C. in Chickamauga Park, Georgia. About this time the unit of equipment for motor ambulance company was issued. The training of the personnel went forward rapidly from this time on but was badly handicapped by the weather which was exceptionally bad during December and January. In February, 1918, the company began to lose its personnel through transfer to other camps. The morning report of January 31, 1918, showed 129 men for duty and the report of February 28, 1918, showed only forty-eight men present. The personnel dropped further to thirty-five men on March 21st. The end of March the result of the draft began to be felt and the company received ninety-five new men at one time. On March 29, 1918, Captain Biscoe was relieved from duty with the company and was transferred to the 6th Division. Captain Alfred A. Walker succeeded him in command.

At this time the company was occupying tentage along with the other motor ambulance companies of the 7th Division, having moved from barracks early in March. The weather was ideal and the training went forward very rapidly. In May the company again began to lose personnel to furnish replacements for overseas service. On May 31st, the personnel dropped from 130 to 48 men, these latter being for the most part non-commissioned officers and wagoners. On June 2, 1918, a new draft came in and the personnel rose to 122 men. With our picked 48 men as a skeleton organization these new men were equipped and trained in a remarkably short time.

In July preparatory orders for overseas service came in and the company was completely equipped and held in readiness for a rapid movement. On July 18th, Captain Walker received orders detaching him from the company and assigning him to the advanced school detachment of the 7th Division. On this day he proceeded to Camp Merritt, N. J., leaving Lieutenant Francis P. Shannon acting company commander. He sailed for France on July 26, 1918. At this time the officers of the company were as follows: Captain Alfred A. Walker, on detached service; First Lieutenant Joe B. Wright, acting director of ambulance companies; First Lieutenant Francis P. Shannon, acting company commander; First Lieutenant Harold E. Gibson; First Lieutenant Richard H. Staehle.

The company received orders to proceed to Camp Merritt, N. J., on July 21, 1918, and entrained on July 22d, reaching Camp Merritt on the night of July 23d. Here the equipment was again checked over and some changes were made. The company remained at Camp Merritt until August 13th, when it proceeded to Hoboken, N. J., and boarded the steamer *Matsonia* which sailed for France, August 14, 1918. It landed at Brest, France, August 26th, and went into camp under shelter tents at Pontanezon Barracks. August 30th, the company left Brest and entrained for Pacy, France, in the 15th training area. This place was reached August 31st.

The village of Pimelles was assigned to the ambulance section of the 7th Sanitary Train and the company was marched to this place September 1st. A course of intensive training was started which went on daily regardless of weather conditions.

On September 27th, they marched to Pacy and entrained on the 28th for Chaligny. The following day the company marched to Camp Bois L'Eveque and arrived there at midnight.

The company remained at this place until October 9, 1918, on which day it proceeded to the front in the Toul sector. The Dressing Station was opened October 10th at Vieville-en-Haye on the left flank of the Division front, relieving the 358th Ambulance Company, 90th Division. One officer and ten men remained at this place while all the ambulances and the rest of the men returned to Bois L'Eveque. The 358th Ambulance Company moved out on October 10th and the full Dressing Station party, consisting of 32 men and

1 officer, took possession. Three ambulances with drivers and orderlies were stationed at the Dressing Station.

The Dressing Station was situated in the ruined village of Vieville-en-Haye and occupied a large dugout which had been used for the same purpose by the enemy. It was well constructed and was gas proof. The ambulances were kept under cover at all times. On account of the close proximity of several batteries of field artillery, the village of Vieville-en-Haye and the Dressing Station dugout were daily subjected to shell fire with shells of all calibres, and to occasional gas bombardments. The roads leading into the Dressing Station both from the Triage and Battalion Aid Stations were also under observation of the enemy and were periodically shelled. Several ambulances were struck by fragments of shell but none of the personnel was injured.

The 34th Infantry occupied the line in the sector assigned to us for evacuation. They had one battalion in line, one in support and one in reserve, the front line being about three kilometers in front of the Dressing Station. The Battalion Aid Station for the battalion in the line was situated in an old quarry about one kilometer back of the line and two kilometers from the Dressing Station. Good roads led from the Dressing Station to the Battalion Aid Station, and inasmuch as there was fairly good protection in the quarry, an ambulance was stationed at all times with the battalion surgeon. In addition to the ambulance two runners were kept posted at this point. The Regiment had an aid station in a ravine about half way between the Dressing Station and the Battalion Aid Station. An ambulance and two runners were kept at this point also. The method of evacuation was as follows: Wounded from the front line were brought back by the Regimental personnel on litters to the Battalion Aid Station, at this place they were given treatment and given anti-tetanus serum. They were then placed in the ambulance and sent back to the Dressing Station. When the Regimental Aid Station was passed the ambulance stationed at that place went forward to the Battalion Aid Station. In case of emergency or in case large numbers of wounded were coming in, a runner was sent to the Dressing Station and the other ambulance was sent forward.

The wounded, after receiving treatment when necessary in the Dressing Station, were evacuated to the triage stationed at Griscourt, a distance of about sixteen kilometers over fair roads. The rest of the company and the remaining ambulances had moved forward from Bois L'Eveque to this place. These ambulances were pooled and used for evacuation to the rear.

On the night of October 11th the enemy delivered a gas attack with mustard gas shell and on October 12th sixty-two gas cases passed through the Dressing Station. These cases were promptly evacuated from the Battalion Aid Station to the Dressing Station and request was made for additional ambulances to evacuate the triage, the cases in the meantime being

treated and held in the Dressing Station. On the night of October 12th, two additional ambulances came up from Griscourt and with the aid of two ambulances from the Dressing Station, the cases were evacuated to the triage. On the night of October 17th, the village of Griscourt was shelled by the enemy and on the 18th the headquarters of the company together with the triage were moved to Martincourt about three kilometers nearer the front. On October 18th, First Lieutenant Joe B. Wright returned to the company from detached service, relieving First Lieutenant Francis P. Shannon as acting commanding officer, and on October 25th Captain Alfred A. Walker returned to the company to take command.

Following the experience of October 12th, two more ambulances were kept at the Dressing Station, making five at that point. These ambulances were ample transportation for the average day's evacuation, which amounted to about fifteen cases.

On the morning of November 2d, following the attack delivered by the 34th Infantry, large numbers of wounded were received at the Battalion Aid Station. A runner reported this fact at the Dressing Station and three more ambulances were requested from Martincourt. In the meantime the Battalion Aid Station was kept relieved of its burden of wounded and two ambulance loads were started back to the triage, leaving us three ambulances for use at the front. In the early afternoon of the 2d, the three ambulances which had been requested, reported and the evacuation to the triage went forward smoothly. On this day sixty-six cases of wounded and gassed were evacuated.

On November 3d, the 55th Infantry relieved the 34th Infantry and while the relief was taking place they met with heavy shell fire. On that day we evacuated thirty-seven cases, mostly severely wounded. From November 4th until November 11th, the work went on normally and an average of about twenty cases of wounded and gassed were evacuated daily. In addition to the work as a dressing station, sick call was held daily for the following organizations who were stationed in and around Vieville and were without medical officers—two batteries of the 20th and 21st Field Artillery, the 1st and 2d Anti-Aircraft Batteries and a French battery of field artillery.

During active operations there were no casualties in the company from gun shot wounds or gas. The character of treatment given at the Dressing Station was as follows: Shock was treated by external heat, hot drinks and stimulation. A few selected cases were given intravenous gum salt solution. Dressings were readjusted and the cases were redressed when necessary. Splints were readjusted and applied to fractures in a few instances where it had not been done at the Battalion Aid Station. Gas cases were undressed, bathed with alkaline solution and were transported recumbent.

From the signing of the Armistice to December 3d, the company continued to operate as before, evacuating the sick from the infantry which

remained in line until the later date. The Dressing Station was then closed and its equipment and personnel moved to Martincourt where the company followed a training schedule, the transportation department evacuating the sick from the 34th Infantry.

On January 16th, the company moved to a camp near Rogeville where it continued to operate as in the above paragraph. During this time the following changes took place: Lieutenant Joe B. Wright was promoted to captain to rank from February 17th; Lieutenant Francis P. Shannon was promoted to captain to rank from February 25th. On March 31st, First Lieutenant Thomas F. Beberovich and First Lieutenant John G. O'Connell were assigned to the company for duty.

Field Hospital No. 35, Seventh Sanitary Train

Field Hospital No. 35 was organized on December 4, 1917, at Camp Greenleaf Annex, Chickamauga Park, Ga., with Alvin Z. Stoner, Lieutenant M. C., as commanding officer and five enlisted men as personnel. Five officers, namely, Arthur Hartley, Captain M. C., and First Lieutenants Jesse L. Hall, M. C.; Hugh W. Reynolds, M. C.; Willard P. Stapleton, M. C., and Arthur L. Stotter, M. C., were assigned to the organization on December 6, 1917. Eight enlisted men were assigned on the same date, sixty more on December 15, 1917, and nineteen recruits on December 23, 1917.

The assignments and transfers of officers and men were as follows:

January 14, 1918, Arthur R. Porter, First Lieutenant M. C., and on January 19, 1918, Albert E. Coughanour, First Lieutenant M. C., and Brooks C. Garrett, First Lieutenant M. C., were assigned. On January 1, 1918, First Lieutenants Jesse L. Hall and Willard R. Stapleton, and on January 14, 1918, Captain Arthur Hartley was transferred from the organization. February 21, 1918, First Lieutenants Philip L. Turner, M. C., and Harry G. Williams, M. C., were assigned. February 16, 1918, First Lieutenants Brooks C. Garrett and Arthur L. Stotter were transferred. Seventeen enlisted men were transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., on February 8, 1918, and on February 12, 1918, twenty-seven enlisted men were transferred to United States General Hospital, Williams Bridge, N. Y. March 20, 1918, the organization personnel was brought up to the Tables of Organization. Fourteen enlisted men were transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., April 6, 1918, and on April 14, 1918, four enlisted men were transferred to the Port of Embarkation. March 30, 1918, First Lieutenant Philip L. Turner was transferred. April 13, 1918, First Lieutenant John G. O'Malley, M. C., and First Lieutenant Waverly S. Tucker, M. C., were assigned. April 5, 1918, First Lieutenant Albert E. Coughanour and on April 30, 1918, First Lieutenant Hugh W. Reynolds were transferred. May 1, 1918, Harold C. Messenger, First Lieutenant M. C., was assigned and then transferred out May 13, 1918. On May 29, 1918, Dalton Trepagnier,

German military cemetery at south entrance to Rembercourt—by the shift in the line after the St. Mihiel push this cemetery came to be in the very front of the German outpost positions.

Major M. C., was attached to the organization and relieved from duty on May 31, 1918.

May 6, 1918, the organization was brought up to the Tables of Organization. Forty-one enlisted men were transferred to the Port of Embarkation on May 31, 1918.

June 2, 1918, the personnel was brought again up to the Tables of Organization. June 25, 1918, First Lieutenant Hugh W. Reynolds was again assigned. June 27, 1918, First Lieutenant Waverly S. Tucker was relieved from duty.

July 2, 1918, John P. Bland, Captain M. C., was assigned and on July 10, 1918, was relieved. July 12, 1918, Melville F. Walker, First Lieutenant M. C., was assigned. July 18, 1918, Arthur R. Porter, First Lieutenant M. C., on detached service (foreign) with Advance Detachment, 7th Sanitary Train. Major Alvin Z. Stoner, absent on special duty as director of Field Hospitals, 7th Sanitary Train. July 18, 1918, First Lieutenant Hugh W. Reynolds was placed in temporary command. On July 22, 1918, the organization with five officers and eighty-three men entrained at Lytle, Georgia, for Camp Merritt, N. J., arriving there on July 24, 1918.

August 2, 1918, David H. Fitzgerald, First Lieutenant D. C., was assigned. August 13, 1918, the organization boarded the *U. S. S. Matsonia,* for transportation overseas, and sailed the following day. It arrived at Brest, France, on August 25, 1918, disembarked on August 26, 1918, and encamped in a field beyond Pontanezon Barracks. The field hospital entrained at Brest, August 30, 1918, and arrived at Ancy-le-Franc, September 1, 1918. On August 28, 1918, Rastus R. Norris, Captain M. C., was assigned, and on the same date First Lieutenant Melville F. Walker, was relieved from duty.

On September 20, 1918, Richard H. Staehle, First Lieutenant M. C., was assigned and then on September 27, 1918, was relieved; September 25, 1918, First Lieutenant Hugh W. Reynolds on detached service as director of Field Hospital, 7th Sanitary Train; Major Alvin Z. Stoner sick in hospital at Leignes, France, September 25, 1918; First Lieutenant Harry G. Williams, acting commander of organization on September 25, 1918; First Lieutenant David H. Fitzgerald, transferred to hospital at Brest September 10, 1918.

The time from September 1 to 26, 1918, was spent mainly in training. The influenza epidemic at that time necessitated setting up a field hospital to care for the sick. During that epidemic three enlisted men of this organization died of influenza and pneumonia.

On September 28, 1918, the organization entrained at Ancy-le-Franc. It arrived and detrained at Chaligny, France, on September 29, 1918, and marched to the Camp of Bois L'Eveque on the same date. The period from September 29 to October 8, 1918, was spent in training at that camp.

Major Alvin Z. Stoner returned from sick in hospital at Leignes and resumed duty as commanding officer October 18, 1918.

Captain Rastus R. Norris was transferred to Field Hospital No. 36, October 5, 1918; First Lieutenant Harry G. Williams relieved as commanding officer, October 4, 1918; First Lieutenant John G. O'Malley transferred to 55th Infantry, October 14, 1918; First Lieutenant William K. Waltman, D. C., assigned to duty October 23, 1918.

On October 9, 1918, the organization marched to Rogeville, in the Puvenelle sector, and took over the hospital south of that town. The first few days were spent in sanitary work, but this had shortly to be neglected because of the number of patients that soon filled the hospital to over-flowing. There was insufficient personnel, food, fuel, light, blankets, shelter and no systematic method of evacuating patients. After these shortages had been supplied and a systematic method of evacuating established, the conduct of a hospital became a much easier matter. Field Hospital No. 35 having been designated as the gas hospital for the 7th Division, the majority of patients were "gas" cases. These were generally of a mixed type, mustard gas cases being the only single gas received in large numbers. The organization remained at this place until November 11, 1918, and during this period treated a total of 913 patients.

On November 11, 1918, the hospital moved to Bouillonville, and occupied several buildings in the central part of the town. While there, this organization received men from the Army of Occupation who became sick or injured while on the march. During the latter part of November and early December, other troops stationed in the town developed a number of cases of acute enteritis.

First Lieutenants Claude E. Chaplin, M. C., and Clarence Stefanski, M. C., were assigned on December 21, 1918.

On January 13, 1919, the organization moved to Minorville, and on the 15th, took over the hospital and patients there from Field Hospital No. 22. In a barracks of the Adrian type were the receiving ward, bath room, prophylactic station, dispensary, cobbler shop, barber shop, property rooms and treatment room for venereals; the patients and personnel were quartered in six "Bessoneau" ward tents and one large "Bessoneau" hanger. Later four ward tents were erected in addition to these and were used for mumps and venereal cases. This hospital had been designated as the Venereal Hospital for the 7th Division.

First Lieutenant Francis E. Weatherby, M. C., was assigned March 7, 1919, and First Lieutenant Oral B. Bolibaugh, M. C., on March 29, 1919.

Up to April 1, 1919, Field Hospital No. 35 treated 3555 patients.

On April 6, 1919, the organization moved to a new station near Colombey-les-Belles, France.

Ambulance Company No. 35, Seventh Sanitary Train

Ambulance Company No. 35 was organized on December 4, 1917, at Camp Greenleaf Annex, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

First Lieutenant Daniel C. W. Smith, M. C., was commanding officer with Lieutenants J. L. Lehman, Joseph C. Savage, S. E. Wilder, B. L. Joerker, Dana E. Monroe and Charles W. Carlyle as junior officers. The company trained at Camp Greenleaf Annex, from December 4, 1917, to July 21, 1918. On February 21, 1918, Captain S. B. Newton was transferred to the company as commanding officer, and Lieutenants Smith, Joerker, Monroe, Carlyle and Lehman were transferred from the organization. Lieutenants J. B. Waddell and Charles E. Parke joined the company.

On March 11, 1918, Captain S. B. Newton was transferred from the company and Lieutenant Robert J. Campbell joined. On April 3, 1918, Lieutenant Mell Aycock joined. On June 3, 1918, Lieutenants Samuel S. Underwood and George T. Watkins joined. On July 16, 1918, Captain Joseph C. Savage departed for overseas duty, leaving Lieutenant Robert J. Campbell as commanding officer.

The company left Camp Greenleaf Annex on the morning of July 22, 1918, with a personnel of four officers and 122 enlisted men, and arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., July 24, 1918.

The company remained at Camp Merritt for about three weeks during which time complete overseas equipment was issued.

On August 12, 1918, it received orders to embark for overseas and left Camp Merritt at 3.00 a. m., August 13, 1918, to Hoboken, N. J., embarked on the *U. S. S. Matsonia*, and remained on board in port until morning of August 14, 1918. At 11.00 a. m., August 14, 1918, company set sail for overseas duty and arrived at Brest August 25, 1918. Company debarked at 8.00 a. m., August 26, 1918, and remained at Pontanezon Rest Camp until the morning of August 30, 1918. It left Brest by rail August 30, 1918, arriving at Railhead (Lezinnes) at midnight, August 31, 1918, where it camped, and left on foot on the morning of September 1, 1918, for Pimelles. There it occupied billets during a period of training.

On September 27, 1918, at 1.00 p. m. the company left Pimelles and marched to Ancy-le-Franc, and on September 28, 1918, left Ancy-le-Franc by rail and arrived at Chaligny the following day. It left Chaligny that evening, marched to Camp Bois L'Eveque and there remained in training until October 8, 1918.

On October 9, 1918, the company left Bois L'Eveque on foot and moved to Griscourt. The next day it left Griscourt, reached Jonc Fontaine at noon, relieved the 357th Ambulance Company, and established Dressing Stations at Fey-en-Haye and Vilcey. There it remained in active service in the Puvenelle sector, moving on November 1st. The Dressing Stations, however, were still maintained.

On October 29, 1918, Captain Savage had rejoined the company as commanding officer. After the Armistice and on December 10, 1918, the com-

pany mobilized and moved to Minorville, France, and remained there on duty and in training until April 6, 1919.

Field Hospital No. 36, Seventh Sanitary Train

Field Hospital No. 36 was organized at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, December 5, 1917, under the command of First Lieutenant Porter, M. C. Personnel drawn from Field Hospital No. 34 formed the nucleus of the company and a short time later the strength was gradually increased. Soon after the organization First Lieutenant Porter was relieved of command, and First Lieutenant Piper, M. C., was assigned as commanding officer. Lieutenant Piper was followed in turn by First Lieutenant Ervin, M. C., and in January, 1918, by Captain Robert E. Seibels, M. C.

During the first few months of the company's existence it operated as an instruction company, its personnel being given intensive training in foot and litter drill, tent pitching, school of the soldier and general military tactics. Classes were also formed for instruction in first aid, pharmacy, treatment of surgical cases and general instruction in the care of sick and wounded. The personnel was being frequently changed as men were transferred to base hospitals and other units for duty overseas, and new men were constantly taking their places. On July 17, 1918, the organization's strength was brought up to eighty-three enlisted men and six officers who were definitely assigned as a unit in the Sanitary Train of the 7th Division. The officers at this time were: Captain Robert E. Seibels, M. C.; Commanding Officer, Captain Rastus R. Norris, M. C.; First Lieutenant Claude T. Poole, M. C.; First Lieutenant Lewis W. Heizer, M. C.; First Lieutenant Clarence Stefanski, and First Lieutenant Russell A. Pease, M. C.

On July 22, 1918, the company as part of the 7th Sanitary Train entrained at Lytle, Georgia, for Port of Embarkation, arriving at Camp Merritt, N. J., two days later. Here the organization received overseas equipment. On August 13, 1918, it embarked with other units of the Sanitary Train, on the *U. S. S. Matsonia* and sailed from Hoboken, N. J., the next day. On August 26, 1918, the units disembarked at Brest and marched to a point near Pontanezon Barracks about four and one-half miles from the city. Four days were spent at this camp, during which time the company was engaged in various details.

On August 30, 1918, the company entrained at Brest, and after two days' travel arrived at Ancy-le-Franc, where training was again resumed. While here the company suffered an epidemic of influenza. Captain Robert E. Seibels, M. C., and First Lieutenant Claude T. Poole and several members of the organization were transferred to base hospitals, First Lieutenant Heizer, M. C., assuming command.

On September 27, 1918, the organization entrained for the Concentration Camp at Bois L'Eveque, arriving there on September 30, 1918. While there special training in the use of the gas mask was instituted.

On October 9, 1918, the hospital moved from the Concentration Camp to its position in the Zone of Advance, and was designated by Divisional Orders to care for non-transportable wounded. This position was at the cross roads of St. Jacques in the Toul sector, and about twenty-two kilometers northeast of Toul. This hospital operated as a hospital for non-transportable wounded until the cessation of hostilities, but continued its operation as a hospital for medical cases thereafter until December 15, 1918. No members of this organization were gassed or wounded.

A schedule of instruction was followed until January 7, 1919, when the unit moved to the camp near Rogeville, remaining there until January 27, 1919, at which time the organization resumed operation as a divisional hospital caring for medical cases, and continuing as such until April 19, 1919, when it ceased to operate as a hospital.

Ambulance Company No. 36, Seventh Sanitary Train

Motor Ambulance Company No. 36 was organized December 7, 1917, at Camp Greenleaf Annex, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, with the following officers:

Commanding Officer, First Lieutenant Raymond J. Mullin. Junior officers: First Lieutenant Charles D. Walton, First Lieutenant B. W. Spiegel, First Lieutenant Victor M. Roberts, First Lieutenant Samuel Aren. The personnel was augmented by the assignment of fifty-two men on December 19th, and fifty-four men on December 26th, after which a full course of training was carried out consisting of setting up exercises, school of the soldier, school of the detachment, litter drill, first aid and ambulance field work. On February 8, 1918, twenty-five men were transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., and on February 11th, sixteen men were sent to the 3d Divisional Train, and finally on February 14th, twenty-eight men went to Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

First Lieutenant Clarence P. Baxter was assigned as commanding officer on February 21st, succeeding First Lieutenant Raymond J. Mullin, who was transferred to 2d Battalion ambulance companies. The personnel now consisted of four officers and sixty-six enlisted men, who on March 1st were moved from barracks to tents in what was popularly known as Tent City at this camp. On March 5th, the men of the selected draft army began to arrive in such numbers as to tax the capacity of the camp. Fifty-seven were assigned to this command. First Lieutenant Joseph F. Dolphin was assigned March 12th. At this time one hundred and seventy men from provisional ambulance companies were attached for rations.

After the new men were examined and innoculated, they were given instructions in the school of the soldier, followed by a very comprehensive course of training for sanitary troops. This included long hikes, during which

emergency rations were cooked by each soldier using field equipment. At this time they received some valuable instruction in the proper manner of handling the wounded, and practical experience in the different methods of tying patients on litters as well as carrying them with and without litters.

On April 3d, fourteen men were assigned to this command from Provisional Ambulance Company K, but on April 15th, four sergeants and eleven corporals were transferred to an outgoing detachment for overseas duty. Three days later, the company was moved to the 6th Infantry Barracks, Camp Forrest, Chickamauga Park, Georgia. This camp was policed and guarded by the ambulance section for one month. It was then moved back to the Tent City and given instructions in the manual of arms, so as to take over guard duty in turn with other ambulance companies at the post guard house, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

First Lieutenant Clarence P. Baxter was commissioned major on May 3d, and ten days later was relieved from duty, Captain Dana E. Monroe being assigned as commanding officer. On May 16th, First Lieutenant Joseph J. Waff was assigned for duty. Forty-six men were transferred to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., on May 31st for overseas duty, but on June 2d, seventy-five men from Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, were assigned.

The month of June was devoted to a thorough course of instruction in the duties of an ambulance company. On June 25th, Captain Dana E. Monroe was relieved from duty as commanding officer and was succeeded by First Lieutenant Richards E. Amos. First Lieutenant James S. Knowles was assigned the same day. On July 4th, the company had an enlisted personnel of one hundred and twenty-two men, the number required by the Table of Organizations for an ambulance company at war strength. Then followed strenuous days of final preparations for overseas duty, which included numerous physical inspections as well as inspections of equipment. First Lieutenant Richards E. Amos, commanding officer, left as a member of the advance school detachment on July 18th. First Lieutenant James S. Knowles was designated as acting commanding officer. On July 20th, First Lieutenant Joseph W. Garrett was assigned.

The company left Camp Greenleaf on July 22d; entrained at Lytle, Georgia, and arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., on July 24th. There it awaited embarkation orders until August 13th, when it boarded the *U. S. S. Matsonia* at Hoboken, N. J. The ship left Hoboken August 14th, and arrived at Brest August 25th, after an uneventful trip. The following day the company disembarked and marched to a rest camp near Pontanezon Barracks where it pitched shelter tents and remained until August 30th. On that date it entrained at Brest and moved to Nievres, arriving there August 31st. After a short rest, the company marched to Pimelles where officers and men were assigned their first billets in France, consisting of a château, private houses and barns.

From September 1st to 26th, the company was given a full and intensvie course of training in the duties of an ambulance company in action, and on the 27th, it left Pimelles, entrained at the railhead the next day, and detrained at Chaligny, September 29th. From there it marched to camp at Bois L'Eveque. On October 8th, the wagoners returned from Marseilles with twelve G. M. C. ambulances. October 9th, the company moved to Montauville. Ambulance Company No. 359 on duty at this station was relieved and the unit took up active duties at noon on the same date. Two ambulances with one sergeant in charge were stationed at Fey-en-Haye; four litter bearers in charge of a corporal were stationed at Advance Battalion Aid Station of 55th Infantry; two runners were stationed at Regimental P. C., 56th Infantry. This company evacuated for the 55th and 56th Infantry, 5th Engineers, 19th Field Artillery and 20th Machine Gun Battalion. A Dressing Station was opened at Montauville.

During a bombardment of Montauville on the night of October 25th, one ambulance was destroyed and two were damaged by shell fragments, but were repaired and placed in service the following day.

The company left Montauville about October 27th, and moved to Bouillonville to relieve Ambulance Company No. 111 which was on duty at this station. The unit here evacuated for the 34th, 64th and 55th Infantry, 340th and 342d Field Artillery. Dressing stations were opened at Bouillonville and at Thiaucourt. Two ambulances were stationed at Thiaucourt, one at Jaulny, and one at Battalion Aid Station, 64th Infantry. On November 1st, the ambulance stationed at 64th Infantry Aid Station was withdrawn.

On November 9th, two ambulances were stationed at Jaulny and shuttle service was operated between Jaulny, Thiaucourt and Bouillonville. Two runners were placed at Jaulny and two runners at regimental aid stations. Forty men with three officers were sent to Jaulny, November 10th. On November 11th, the remainder of the company moved from Bouillonville and Thiaucourt to Jaulny and resumed duties at that station. This company evacuated a total of 1001 cases during the period of active operations.

From November 11, 1918, until January 6, 1919, the company remained at Jaulny, where it was billeted in the Château de Jaulny and surrounding outbuildings. The Château had been used as a German hospital before it was taken by the American Army and a large amount of refuse was found all over the grounds and in the dugouts and rooms of the Château. At this station patients from the 64th Infantry were evacuated by our ambulances.

On January 6th, the company was moved to Rogeville and billeted in a French camp. The personnel followed the schedule of training as furnished by the Division surgeon, while the transportation department evacuated patients to the various hospitals. The company remained here until April 5th, when it was moved to Colombey-les-Belles.

CHAPTER XIII

Welfare and Athletics

AS a result of the natural feeling of "let down" which was experienced by all troops remaining in France after the cessation of hostilities, definite steps had to be taken to maintain morale. Especially so was this necessary in the case of those units like the 7th Division which remained for months in the old, desolate, war torn area, miles away from the nearest civilians or from an undestroyed town.

The welfare work, dealing with the physical, mental, moral and religious upkeep and development of the men, is therefore an important chapter in a history of a division in the American Expeditionary Forces.

On February 13, 1919, orders were issued by the commander in chief directing that an officer of field rank be designated as "Welfare Officer" and assigned to duty in the First Section General Staff, of each combat division. The duties of "Welfare Officer," as outlined in this order were, to secure for the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces the maximum efficiency in service from the American Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association and Y. W. C. A.

The following named officers served as welfare officers, and as assistants to the welfare officer:

Welfare Officers

Major Earl R. Stewart, Infantry, February, 1919, to April 15, 1919; Major Maurice L. Miller, 34th Infantry, April 24, 1919, to departure of Division from France.

Entertainment Officers

Captain Edgar T. Fell, Infantry, December 2, 1918, to May 3, 1919; First Lieutenant Robert B. Wheelan, Field Artillery, May 3, 1919, to June 4, 1919.

Athletic Officers

Captain Edward D. Toland, Infantry, December 8, 1918, to March 10, 1919; First Lieutenant Charles B. Hamilton, Infantry, March 10, 1919, to April 1, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel LeRoy Bartlett, Field Artillery, April 1, 1919, to February, 1920.

Welfare work can be divided into three general heads, i. e., entertainments, athletics, and co-ordination of the work of the seven affiliated welfare organizations.

Entertainments

In order to keep the officers and men interested and to uphold morale to the highest degree, entertainments, both by civilian and soldier player

companies were furnished to all the troops. A great deal of interest was shown by the various organizations in putting on home talent shows, and during the last four months of the Division's stay in France the competition as to which organization could produce the best show was exceedingly keen.

The Division had at one time nineteen soldier talent shows, carrying an average personnel of eighteen men each. Practically every battalion or unit of similar size had developed a show from its own talent, which was under the direct control of the battalion entertainment officer. Funds for all costumes and scenery that had to be purchased were provided by the various welfare organizations. The procedure in each case was to put on the first performance in the home theatre of the organization. Any old hangar or Adrian barracks was utilized as a theatre. Then the show was turned over to the Division entertainment officer for booking throughout the Division area. Each Sunday a complete schedule of all shows for the coming week was furnished all organizations.

During the month of February, one hundred and fifty-eight theatrical performances were given in the 7th Division by its own talent, and six outside shows played in the Division area.

The Division entertainment officer selected such organization shows as warranted it, and turned them over to the Second Army Entertainment Section for booking throughout the American Expeditionary Forces. At one time the Division had seven of its shows playing in different parts of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Athletics

Football

The Division championship was won by the 64th Infantry. The team then settled down to the gruelling preparation necessary to win the Second Army Championship. Probably football history never will record anything to equal the competition for the right to represent the Second Army. Coming down to the semi-finals were the 7th, 35th, 28th and 5th Divisions. The 7th and 35th played a scoreless tie; a field goal by Sawtelle qualified the 7th in the play-off game a few days later. The 5th and 28th met at Colombey-les-Belles, the 28th Division's headquarters. No score. Three days later they played at Esch, Luxembourg, the 5th Division's headquarters. No score. Five days later they met at Toul, the Second Army's headquarters, neutral soil. No score. They played two extra six minute periods that same desperate, nerve-racking afternoon. No score.

The Paris finals were only ten days away. The winner must meet the 7th Division and that winner have some time for rest if the Second Army was to be properly represented. So the agreement was made that, in case of another tie score, the winner would be decided on a yardage basis. This

fortunately, was not necessary as the 28th won on a field goal by Carroll, the only score of ten desperately fought periods of play.

As the Paris finals were very close the 7th and 28th decided that in case of a tie score, the winner would be decided on a yardage basis. The teams played sixty fiercely fought minutes to no score, but the 7th Division gained thirty-four more yards and was thus uniquely and arbitrarily adjudged the winner.

Seven teams entered the Paris finals for the championship of the American Expeditionary Forces—the 7th, champions of the Second Army; the 89th, champions of the Third Army; the St. Nazaire Team, champions of the Base Ports, S. O. S.; the 36th, champions of the First Army; Battery "C" Team, of 109th Field Artillery, 28th Division, champions of Forwarding Camp Areas; the Intermediate Section S. O. S.; and the General Headquarters Team from Chaumont.

Lots were drawn, and fortunately for the 7th Division, as the team sorely needed the rest, we drew a bye.

In the second round, semi-finals, the 7th Division was pitted against the strong 36th Division, champions of the First Army.

At Bar-sur-Aube, with the King and Queen of the Belgians as the guests of General Pershing, and the two division commanders, Major General Smith, of the 36th, and Major General Wittenmyer, of the 7th, the first game of the second round was a brilliant affair, attracting also perhaps the greatest crowd of the entire final series, estimated at 25,000. Colonel Wait C. Johnson, Chief Athletic Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces, refereed. Special trains pulled into the little French town all morning. The field was entirely circled with khaki-clad doughboys, eight and ten deep; the two grandstands were overflowing and the hillsides back of the field were black with people. As the King and Queen entered the stands the army bands played the Belgian National Hymn, while every soldier stood at attention. At the end of the game General Pershing called the players to the stand, where they posed for a special picture before the Queen's camera.

The 36th won, when, after three hard fought quarters, their superior weight finally told and their plucky opponents were pressed back, stubbornly fighting every inch, from the middle of the field across their goal. This was the only score and the game ended 36th Division 7, 7th Division 0.

The Team

Left End	Lieutenant Myers
Left Guard	Captain Barron
Left Tackle	Lieutenant Watson
Center	Lieutenant Wells
Right Guard	Lieutenant Labouisse
Right Tackle	Captain Weyand

Right End .....Captain Sawtelle
Quarterback .....Lieutenant Gaddy
Left Halfback .....Sergeant Yeakey
Right Halfback .....Lieutenant Newberry
Fullback .....Corporal MacTurk
Coach .....Captain Joe. N. Dalton

Track and Field Meet

The Division track and field meet was held in the early part of May, 1919. Winners of first place in each event and their records are as follows:

100 yard dash, Sergeant Harold Olson, Company D, 34th Infantry, 10 seconds.
220 yard dash, Sergeant Harold Olson, Company D, 34th Infantry, 25⅖ seconds.
440 yard dash, Private Alonzo D. Miller, Company C, 34th Infantry, 57⅘ seconds.
880 yard run, Private Alonzo D. Miller, Company C, 34th Infantry, 2 minutes 13⅖ seconds.
One mile run, Sergeant Ernest L. Kiefer, Company L, 34th Infantry, 5 minutes 30⅖ seconds.
880 yard relay, 14th Infantry Brigade, 2 minutes 4½ seconds.
One mile relay, 14th Infantry Brigade, 4 minutes 7⅖ seconds.
Medley relay race, 14th Infantry Brigade, 9 minutes 24⅘ seconds.
Marathon race (8 miles), Sergeant Ernest H. Kiefer, Company L, 34th Infantry, 50 minutes 38⅗ seconds.
Running high jump, Private George L. Tyner, M. D., 55th Infantry, 4 feet 10 inches.
Running broad jump, Lieutenant Thomas Holmes, 64th Infantry, 17 feet 8 inches.
Standing broad jump, Private Carl Hurst, Company A, 19th Machine Gun Battalion, 9 feet 2 inches.
Running hop, step and jump, Sergeant William Mayle, Company A, 55th Infantry, 39 feet 9 inches.
Shot put, First Lieutenant Claude Newberry, 7th Ammunition Train, 40 feet 6 inches.
Tug of war, 13th Infantry Brigade.

Total Points

14th Infantry Brigade 87
13th Infantry Brigade 36
7th Field Artillery Brigade 28
Other Units 15

Three men of the 7th Division were on the Le Mans Relay Team which won the Château Thierry to Paris Relay.

Basket Ball

The Division Basket Ball Team had a great deal of hard luck in their organization and lost all games except two. They were just getting well under way when the season closed.

Baseball

The 7th Division Baseball Team was formed at Jezainville, on March 10, 1919, with Lieutenant Colonel LeRoy Bartlett in charge. Other divisions in the American Expeditionary Forces had a nucleus of major league players around which to build their teams and many of them had played together throughout the season of 1918. As we lacked all of these, the record of the 7th Division is all the more remarkable. Through the snow, sleet and wind of March the team struggled to round into shape for the gruelling season ahead. Probably no man who saw it will forget the practice game at Allamps in a snowstorm so thick that at times the outfielders could not be seen. By April 1st, it was apparent that the 7th Division would be the dark horse of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The team made its first appearance before the Division when it played the 88th Division at Allain on May 2d and 3d. The 88th was composed entirely of major league and class "A" players. It had played throughout the preceding year without losing a game, but was to sail for home the next week and could not remain for the American Expeditionary Forces series.

The work of the young, inexperienced 7th Division Team in breaking even in its series with the 88th Division, undoubtedly the strongest team in the American Expeditionary Forces, gave promise of victories to come.

On May 10th, the team left for Germany to play in the Southern League of the Third Army. By winning five straight games they won their way into the American Expeditionary Forces finals.

Returning to LeMans where the Division was waiting for its orders to go home, the 86th Division (Black Hawks) was defeated in a thrilling battle, 5-3. This game was made the occasion of a "Welcome Home" to the team. Twenty-two thousand loyal rooters were "present for duty."

On June 2d, 3d and 4th, the team played a series at Conlie with the 3d Division for the championship of the Third Army. The first game was cleanly won, the second was lost, and in the third game we were badly defeated.

As the Division was sailing for home the baseball team forfeited its place in the American Expeditionary Forces finals and sailed with the Division.

The Team

Catcher	First Sergeant Bonchowsky, 7th Ammunition Train.
Pitchers	Lefty Carmen, 7th Ammunition Train.
	Tommy Verricher, Field Artillery.
	First Lieutenant Martin, 55th Infantry.

1st Base	First Lieutenant Luther Dear, 34th Infantry.
2d Base	Sergeant Phelan, 55th Infantry.
3d Base	First Lieutenant Lipsey, 34th Infantry.
Shortstop	Second Lieutenant Buck Ewing, 55th Infantry.
Outfield	Sergeant Earl Jones, 7th Ammunition Train.
	First Lieutenant Erwin, 56th Infantry.
	Sergeant Jamison, 55th Infantry.

Its Record

Date	Place		Score			
May 2	Allain, France	88th Division	3;	7th Division	6	
" 3	" "	" "	12;	" "	2	
" 13	Trier, Germany	90th "	1;	" "	3	
" 15	Bad Bertrich, Germany	6th "	4;	" "	6	
" 17	Trier, Germany	7th Corps	4;	" "	6	
" 19	Mayance, Germany	4th "	2;	" "	12	
" 20	Trier, Germany	5th Division	1;	" "	11	
" 22	Bern Castle, Germany	10th "			Forfeited	
" 30	Conlie, France	86th "	3;	" "	5	
June 2	" "	3d "	1;	" "	5	
" 3	" "	" "	2;	" "	1	
" 4	" "	" "	28;	" "	1	

Work of the Seven Affiliated Welfare Organizations

There was excellent co-operation between the welfare office and the welfare societies attached to the Division, and the representatives of the different societies were very ready and prompt to act on any suggestions of the welfare officer. The various societies worked in perfect harmony and no friction or duplication of work was noticed.

Whenever the Division changed station the welfare societies were so divided and assigned to entraining and detraining points that every soldier was supplied with hot coffee, cakes and cigarettes at both ends of the journey. Dances for enlisted men were given frequently throughout the area, the girls being gathered up in reconnaissance cars from all parts of the division area.

In closing this chapter it is believed that we should place on record the names of the various welfare society workers, and the organizations which they served.

Y. M. C. A.

Miss Margaret E. M. Wood .....Division Headquarters
Miss Susan Clark ..... " "
Miss Katherine Welles ..... " "
Miss Martha Miller ..... " "
Miss Sarah W. Battelle ..... " "
Mr. Hackett Barbee ..... " "
Mr. William Hargrove ..... " "
Mr. Frederick Osgood ..... " "
Miss Anna M. McCollum .....2d Battalion, 34th Infantry
Miss Rena Fowler ..... " " " "
Mr. Freeman ..... " " " "
Miss Grace Walker .....Hdq. and 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry
Mr. C. W. Metcalf ..... " " " " " "

Y. M. C. A.—Continued

Miss Annie Myers .....Hdq. and 1st Battalion, 64th Infantry
Mrs. Bessie Stewart ..... " " " " " "
Miss Daphne Selden .....2d Battalion, 64th Infantry
Mr. H. C. Green ..... " " " "
Miss Buck .....Hdq. 3d Battalion and Company M, 64th Infantry
Miss Valentine ..... " " " " " " " " "
Miss Luella Adams .....Companies C and D, 55th Infantry
Miss Effie Fiscum .....Machine Gun Company, 55th Infantry
Miss Elizabeth Hammett .....Companies L and M, 55th Infantry
Miss Frances Newell ..... " " " " " "
Mrs. Wane Johnson .....Companies I and K, 55th Infantry
Miss Margaret Law .....Hdq. and Companies A, B and Supply, 55th Infantry
Miss Ruby Howe ..... " " " " " " " " "
Mr. Arthur G. Nyquist ..... " " " " " " " " "
Miss Eugenia F. Bradshaw .....Hdq. 56th Infantry
Miss Eugenia L. Diven .....1st Battalion, 56th Infantry
Miss Eunice W. Doggett ..... " " " "
Miss Flora Creech .....2d " " "
Miss Campell .....19th Machine Gun Battalion
Miss Beyer ..... " " " "
Miss M. Bean .....20th " " "
Miss C. L. King ..... " " " "
Miss Jane Elliott .....21st " " "
Mr. Binford ..... " " " "
Miss Dorothy Croasdale .....Hdq. 1st and 2d Battalions, 8th Field Artillery
Miss Elizabeth Hazlehurst ..... " " " " " " " " "
Mr. C. R. Martin .....3d Battalion, 8th Field Artillery
Miss Flora Howe .....Hdq. and Battery F, 79th Field Artillery
Miss May Francies .....1st and 2d Battalions, 79th Field Artillery
Miss Doughty .....Battery E, 79th Field Artillery
Mrs. Jesse Amos .....1st and 2d Battalions, 80th Field Artillery
Miss Harriett Nutter .....3d Battalion, 80th Field Artillery
Miss Dorothy Potter .....7th Ammunition Train
Miss Guithin ..... " " "
Mr. Spradlin ..... " " "
Mr. Cossenes ..... " " "
Mr. C. L. King ..... " " "
Miss Dorthea Thomas .....113th Engineers

Knights of Columbus

Wm. F. Donoghue .....Division Headquarters
T. J. McGettigan ..... " "
Mr. Robert O'Byrne .....1st Battalion, 64th Infantry
Mr. William Nagle .....3d " " "
Mr. Pike .....1st Battalion, 55th Infantry
Mr. D. A. Casey .....2d " " "
Mr. Peters .....3d " " "
Mr. E. J. Conery .....Hdq. and Company A, 56th Infantry
Mr. N. R. Bissonette .....Companies I and M, 56th Infantry
Mr. Chalvin .....19th Machine Gun Battalion
Mr. Hamilton .....Hdq. 79th Field Artillery
Mr. F. J. Cunningham .....Hdq. 80th Field Artillery
Mr. T. O. O'Meara .....7th Ammunition Train
Mr. Kuhn .....7th Sanitary Train
Mr. Rowen ..... " " "

American Red Cross

Mr. L. Fay Malone .....Entire Division
Mr. Biernatski ..... " "

Jewish Welfare Board

Mr. Edgar Drachmann .....Entire Division

Graves of men of the 3[illegible] Infantry in valley just east of Regimental Headquarters—366.5-240.7

CHAPTER XIV

The Return Home

FROM the Colombey-les-Belles area the 7th Division moved to the final concentration point in the LeMans area with Division Headquarters at Conlie. The early part of the month of June, 1919, witnessed the last stage of the homeward movement, westward across France. Again the units passed through Camp Pontanezon and boarded transports at Brest for America. The embarkation started about June 10th.

The disembarkation of units of the 7th Division in the United States commenced on June 18th, and continued until June 30, 1919, at the ports shown below.

Hoboken, New Jersey

7th Division Headquarters	June	20,	1919
13th Infantry Brigade Headquarters	"	20,	"
55th Infantry	"	20,	"
56th Infantry (less 2d and 3d Battalions, less Company E)	"	26,	"
20th Machine Gun Battalion	"	19,	"
14th Infantry Brigade Headquarters	"	18,	"
34th Infantry	"	18,	"
64th Infantry	"	18,	"
21st Machine Gun Battalion	"	19,	"
7th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters	"	20,	"
8th Field Artillery	"	20,	"
79th Field Artillery	"	20,	"
80th Field Artillery	"	20,	"
10th F. S. Battalion	"	27,	"

Bush Terminal, Brooklyn

7th Ammunition Train	"	22,	"
7th Train Headquarters	"	27,	"
7th M. P. Company	"	22,	"

Newport News, Virginia

2d and 3d Battalions (less Company E), 56th Infantry	"	26,	"
19th Machine Gun Battalion	"	21,	"
7th Sanitary Train	"	30,	"
7th Supply Train	"	27,	"

As soon as the units disembarked they proceeded to the various demobilization camps in the vicinity of the port as indicated below:

Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y.

7th Division Headquarters.
13th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
56th Infantry (less 2d and 3d Battalions, less Company E).
14th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
34th Infantry (less Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Machine Gun Company and 1st Battalion).
64th Infantry.
7th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.

8th Field Artillery.
79th Field Artillery.
80th Field Artillery.
21st Machine Gun Battalion.
7th Train Headquarters.
7th Ammunition Train.
7th M. P. Company.
10th F. S. Battalion.

Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Machine Gun Company and 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry.
20th Machine Gun Battalion.
55th Infantry.

Camp Stewart, Virginia.

2d and 3d Battalions (less Company E), 56th Infantry.
19th Machine Gun Battalion.
7th Sanitary Train.
7th Supply Train.

The Division was ordered to Camp Funston, Kansas, and the first movement of the units began on June 22d. Before the units left the above named camps the men and officers who had entered the army for the emergency only, and whose services were not absolutely essential, were detached from their units and sent to the demobilization camps near their homes for discharge.

After the arrival of the Division in Camp Funston, pursuant to the War Department policy, all emergency men were discharged before September 30th, and such officers as were not selected for retention, were discharged before October 31st.

This left the Division on October 31, 1919, with a strength of only 258 officers and 1379 enlisted men of all grades. The units remained, however, and their strength was augmented later to meet peace time requirements.

During the winter of 1920-1921 the Division left Camp Funston and took station at Camp Meade, Maryland, between Baltimore and Washington. Between July and October, 1921, all of the units except the 14th Infantry Brigade became inactive as a result of the reduction in the strength of the Regular Army. In the latter part of 1922, Headquarters, 14th Infantry Brigade and the 64th Infantry also became inactive, leaving the 34th Infantry as the only active unit of the Division. Finally, on March 24, 1923, General Orders No. 10, War Department, published a new assignment of units to the nine divisions of the regular army in the United States. The first three divisions remained complete in all their parts. The others consisted in part of inactive

units. Under this assignment the new 7th Division contains only one of its original units, the 5th Engineers. The 34th Infantry was assigned to another division and the other units ceased to exist. This date, then, marks the end of the 7th Division of the great war.

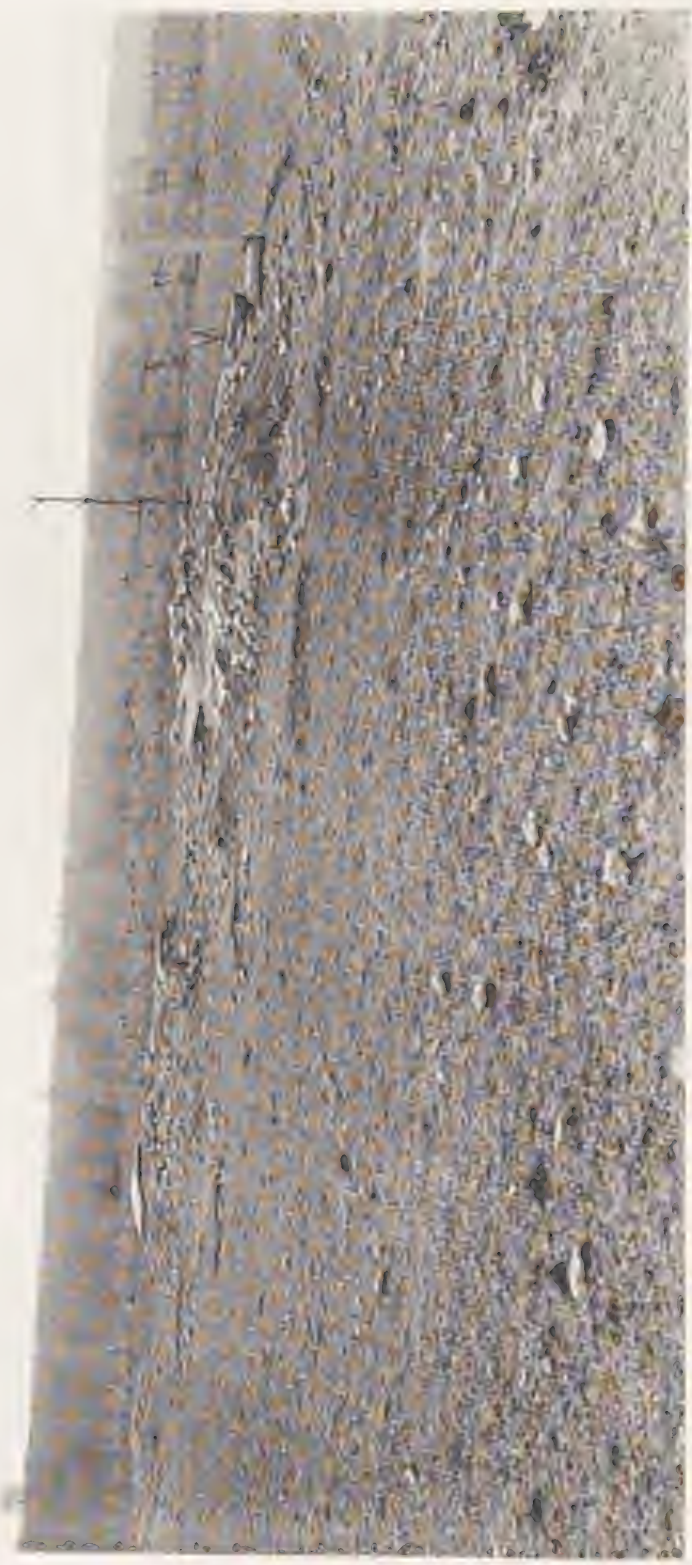
Although many veterans of the Division are still to be found in the ranks of the regular army, the majority have returned to civil life. That most of these still hold a warm place in their hearts for the old Division is shown by the activities of the Officers' Association and the enthusiastic support given to this history by numerous ex-enlisted men.

The 7th Division Officers' Association was organized at Fort Benning, Columbus, Georgia, in 1923. Its annual reunions have been well attended. Its activities have included the publication of a roster of officers and the present history. A branch known as the Middle Atlantic Salient was organized in Philadelphia in 1923, and has held get-together dinners at intervals since that time.

Former enlisted men of the Division were invited to attend the 1926 dinner of the Officers' Association in Philadelphia, just after the American Legion convention, and several of them were present. A movement was started to organize an association of enlisted men, the committee for that purpose being headed by Mr. Arthur Millmore of the staff of the Army and Navy Journal.

Several years ago Brigadier General Charles H. Barth prepared a short account of the Division and its activities. As a final tribute to his old comrades he adopted the words of Professor R. M. Johnston, Major O. R. C., who was attached to general headquarters for a year and made numerous visits to the front while operations were in progress. Major Johnston, of course, was speaking of all American troops in France. While the 7th Division did not have the opportunities for distinction that fell to some more fortunate divisions, its officers and men did show on every occasion that they too deserved the tribute which is here reproduced:

> "The rank and file of our army were splendid. Never can their unflinching facing of the ordeal, hardship, suffering and death, be forgotten. And each one tried his best to help the next man. We can never say enough in their praise. In quality they could not be surpassed. Energy, endurance, combativeness, adaptability, the spirit of team play, common sense—they had everything for them. Technically they were, of course, woefully deficient.
>
> "The new officers, in the same sense as the rank and file, were wonderful. If making war were an art of throwing your life away, they knew all about it. The figures of our officers' casualties are too eloquent, however, to need comment. Of the officers of infantry, for the chief losses fell on them, we can truly say that braver men never fought. Brave, and excellent with their soldiers."



Support trenches of the 34th Infantry in course of construction. View south from in front of line

MINUTE

by the

Seventh Division Officers' Association

on the death of their former Division Commander

Brigadier General Charles H. Barth

Officer of the Legion of Honor
Croix de Guerre with Palm
Cited in General Orders for Bravery at the
Battle of Zapote River, P. I.

CAMPAIGNS

Indian Wars
Spanish-American War
Philippine Insurrection
Mexican Border
World War

Born December 28, 1858

Died December 5, 1926

It was with deep regret that the members of the

Seventh Division Officers Association

learned of the death of their

Former Commander

Brigadier General Charles G. Barth

He assumed command of the Seventh Division United States Army on January 1st, 1918 at Chickamauga Park Georgia. Through his intelligent and untiring efforts the Division was organized equipped and trained at Chickamauga Park Georgia and at Waco Texas. On July 21th 1918 he left the port of embarkation for France with the Advance Party of his Division and continued there the training under adverse conditions until he took the Division on October 10th 1918 into their front line position in the Fuvenelle Sector where the Division remained until the Armistice.

With the formation of the Seventh Division Officers Association after the close of the War, he was elected Honorary President which office he held at the time of his death.

His intellectual and moral endowment, his ability and his unflexible devotion to principle were an inspiration to the officers under his command.

He required of others the same strict adherence to duty that was his code but he was at all times considerate of his officers and enlisted men and solicitous of their comfort.

His high sense of honor, his personal modesty and at the same time his exalted idea of the high qualities and duties of the military profession were outstanding characteristics.

He lived among his fellows and kept a stainless heart, a man of perfect simplicity and purity of character.

His passing is a loss not only to his former associates, to whom he had endeared himself, but to the service to which he had devoted his life.

The above Minute was presented at a Special Meeting of the Association called for that purpose on December 10th 1926, at Birmingham, Alabama. It was on motion adopted and the Secretary was directed to enter the same in full upon the records of the Association and to send a copy to Mrs. Barth.

Fort Knox — Addison B. Freeman, President — J. H. R. Timmons

W. W. Taylor, Jr. — Edgar Tremlett Fell — W. W. Stone, Secretary

APPENDIX

German concrete mixer and reinforcing materials opposite the sector of the 3[illegible] Infantry—this area[illegible]
was captured in the advance of November 1, 1918

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Major General Edmund Wittenmyer, Division Commander

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as brigade commander in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and as division commander in the final operations in the Toul sector, and in both capacities, by his untiring efforts and breadth of vision, proved himself to be an able leader.

Brigadier General Lutz Wahl, 14th Brigade

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in a position of great responsibility. In command of the 58th Infantry from August 6, 1917, to February 1, 1918, he demonstrated leadership of a high order, untiring energy and sound judgment. As chief of the operations section, General Staff, War Department, from February 4, 1918, to May 12, 1918, he displayed rare professional attainments initiating and developing many valuable ideas in the organization of the operations section. As brigadier general commanding the 14th Infantry Brigade from May 19, 1918, to November 3, 1919, he again displayed unusual gifts of organization, leadership and tactical judgment, both during the period of organization and training of his brigade, as well as in combat operations in France.

Brigadier General Alfred W. Bjornstad, 13th Brigade

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As director of the Army General Staff College at Langres, he organized and conducted this institution during the first and second courses. Although he was without adequate material or personnel, by the energy and great effort he put forth he established a school which provided our armies with staff officers in a minimum of time.

Colonel Hugh A. Parker, Chief of Staff

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as assistant G-3, 1st Army Corps, during June and July, 1918; G-3, 4th Division, from August to October, 1918; chief of staff, 7th Division, from November, 1918, to February, 1919; and chief of staff, American Military Mission at Berlin. By his tact, sound judgment, marked ability and loyal devotion to duty, he contributed materially to the success of all units with which he served.

Colonel Gordon Johnston, Chief of Staff

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed great ability while chief of staff of the 82d Division in the operations in the Argonne area. The force of his energy and his masterful leadership manifested itself in the crowning successes of the Division during the operations in this campaign.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Colonel Arthur L. Bump, 56th Infantry, No. 2586

For extraordinary heroism in action near PRÉNY, France, November 2, 1918. While his regiment was being subjected to an intense enemy bombardment, Colonel Bump visited every platoon in the front line, and so encouraged and inspired his men by his bravery, that they successfully met and repulsed every counter-attack made upon them.

First Lieutenant R. L. Simpson, 56th Infantry, No. 1591

For extraordinary heroism in action near PRÉNY, France, October 29, 1918. In charge of a patrol, Lieutenant Simpson had located the exact position of the enemy and was withdrawing when he discovered that one man was missing. Although wounded himself, he went back, finding that the man had been killed and was entangled in the enemy's wire. Unable to recover the body, and being wounded the second time, he covered the withdrawal of his patrol, and returned with his report.

Private George W. Anthony, Company C, 56th Infantry, No. 3774

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, October 9-November 11, 1918. Private Anthony as company and platoon runner worked tirelessly and unceasingly without regard for personal safety, carrying many messages both day and night under violent machine gun and artillery fire.

Private Lorenza C. Coats, Company A, 56th Infantry, No. 424

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, October 9-November 11, 1918. As company and platoon runner, Private Coats worked tirelessly, being on duty almost constantly both day and night, and carrying numerous messages under enemy machine gun and artillery fire.

Private William C. Cody, Company C, 56th Infantry, No. 436

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, October 9-November 11, 1918. As company and platoon runner, Private Cody worked tirelessly, being on duty almost constantly both day and night, and carrying numerous messages under enemy machine gun and artillery fire.

Private Albert Seibel, Medical Department, 55th Infantry, No. 185

For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, November 8, 1918. When an officer and part of one platoon had been cut off from the company, Private Seibel made two attempts to find them, going through a heavy barrage. He was successful the second time and administered first aid to the wounded officer while under a heavy shell and machine gun fire.

Sergeant Silas Johnson, Medical Department, 56th Infantry, No. 709

For extraordinary heroism in action in the Puvenelle Sector, France, November 3, 1918. When the company to which he was attached withdrew from their position, and the medical personnel was ordered to find a place of safety, Sergeant Johnson refused to leave the wounded. He carried a seriously wounded officer one and one-half kilometers through a heavy artillery barrage to the battalion aid station.

Private Carl H. Carter, Headquarters Company, 56th Infantry, No. 263

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, October 9-November 11, 1918. As a battalion runner, Private Carter worked unceasingly without regard for personal safety, carrying messages night and day under fire from enemy artillery and machine guns.

Bugler Emil H. Petrach, Company G, 56th Infantry, No. 601

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény Ridge, France, November 1, 1918. Under heavy and deadly machine gun fire, Bugler Petrach carried messages to and from his company. After all other means of communication had been cut off, he volunteered and carried many important messages through artillery fire, thus establishing liaison with the rear. He was later wounded while passing through a barrage.

Sergeant John Duly, Company D, 55th Infantry, No. 652

For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, November 8, 1918. When one of his men became entangled in the barbed wire, Sergeant Duly, alone, went to his rescue under heavy fire. He then went forward alone, through intense artillery and machine gun fire to attack a machine gun nest. While returning to our lines, he fell exhausted from fatigue and shell shock.

Sergeant Steve Kubacki, Company D, 55th Infantry, No. 128

For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, November 10, 1918. After leading his platoon to its objective, and having consolidated a defense position, Sergeant Kubacki alone went forward under heavy shell fire to reconnoiter the enemy's position. Finding the area clear, he moved his platoon 300 yards forward to a more favorable position, which he held despite the fierce fire of the enemy.

Sergeant Charles G. Elliott, Company M, 56th Infantry, No. 472

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény, France, November 5, 1918. While leading a patrol in front of his company sector on November 5th, Sergeant Elliott and another member of his patrol were wounded, when heavy machine gun fire was encountered. However, he retained command of the patrol, took care of the wounded men and reported to his company commander the results of the patrol before he would be evacuated.

Sergeant Henry G. Hensley, Company H, 56th Infantry, No. 387

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény, France, November 1, 1918. When the position of his platoon became untenable on account of machine gun fire from a nest in their front, Sergeant Hensley attacked the nest alone and succeeded in driving off the enemy with hand grenades.

Sergeant Thomas W. Murphy, Company I, 64th Infantry, No. 1446

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, November 1, 1918. Sergeant Murphy went forward to the aid of a wounded comrade who was lying about 125 feet in front of the enemy's firing line. Under direct fire of rifles, machine guns and artillery, he applied first aid, and took the man back into our trenches to a place of safety.

Corporal Iver Orcutt, Company E, 56th Infantry, No. 625

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény, France, November 1, 1918. When it was rumored that several of the front line companies had been forced to withdraw, Corporal Orcutt volunteered and went over the entire front during the night, reporting back the exact location of each unit. His mission was accomplished under shrapnel fire and gas, but he succeeded where many other runners had failed.

First Lieutenant Ora J. Cohee, Chaplain, 34th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, November 1 and 2, 1918. Chaplain Cohee worked untiringly under constant artillery fire for two days in charge of the stretcher bearers, personally assisting in carrying wounded men to safety.

First Lieutenant Roger W. Stembridge, 21st Machine Gun Battalion

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Haye, France, October 31, 1918, and November 1, 1918. Although wounded by a shell fragment and suffering from the effects of an anti-tetanus serum, Lieutenant Stembridge continued to lead his platoon through the night of October 31st, and the offensive operation of November 1st, under heavy enemy shell fire, encouraging his men by his gallant conduct.

First Lieutenant C. A. Schwarzwaelder, 21st Machine Gun Battalion

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville, France, November 1, 1918. Lieutenant Schwarzwaelder remained in an exposed place administering first aid to a wounded officer and two soldiers throughout a heavy barrage of gas shells and high explosives, after his platoon had withdrawn from the position. He had the wounded men removed to a less exposed place and remained with them until they were evacuated.

Sergeant Harry E. Imhof, Company D, 21st Machine Gun Battalion

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville, France, November 1, 1918. During a heavy barrage of high explosives and gas shells, Sergeant Imhof assisted an officer to give first aid to a wounded officer and two soldiers, after the platoon had withdrawn from that position.

Corporal Thomas L. Reilly, Company D, 21st Machine Gun Battalion, No. 1980

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville, France, November 1, 1918. During a heavy barrage of high explosives and gas shells, Corporal Reilly assisted an officer to give first aid to a wounded officer and two soldiers, after the platoon had withdrawn from that position. He went to the rear for medical aid and passed through the barrage the second time as he returned.

Private Hastings Thomas, Company C, 21st Machine Gun Battalion

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Haye, France, November 1, 1918. Private Thomas acted as runner during offensive operations, and under severest enemy barrages, carrying messages to and from the front lines.

Private First Class Lloyd Kilpatrick, Company C, 21st Machine Gun Battalion

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Haye, France, November 1, 1918. Private Kilpatrick acted as runner during the offensive operations, and under severest barrages, carried important messages to and from the front lines.

Private Harry Lee Newton, Company C, 21st Machine Gun Battalion

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Haye, France, November 1, 1918. Private Newton acted as runner during offensive operations, and under severest barrages, carried important messages to and from the front lines.

Sergeant Patrick Hennessey, Company B, 34th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, November 1 and 2, 1918. While in command of a platoon Sergeant Hennessey was wounded, but he refused to be evacuated and remained with his men for thirty hours under a heavy bombardment with gas and high explosive shells, looking after them and administering first aid to the wounded.

Private Lawrence A. Wygal, Medical Corps, 64th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, November 1, 1918. Private Wygal went forward to the aid of a wounded comrade who was lying about 125 feet in front of the enemy's firing line. Under direct fire of rifles, machine guns and artillery, he applied first aid, and took the man back into our trenches to a place of safety.

Corporal John J. Keenan, Company D, 55th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, November 8, 1918. With a detail of seven men Corporal Keenan volunteered and went through severe artillery and machine gun fire, to bring in a platoon which had been cut off for five hours, in front of a strongly-fortified enemy position. Repeated efforts to reach the platoon during the day had failed, but Corporal Keenan and his party brought in the entire platoon including several wounded men, among them the platoon commander.

Private Emmett W. Robins, Company F, 64th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Haye, France, October 20, 1918. Corporal Robins, with four other soldiers, was on duty in an observation post, when a German patrol, fifteen or twenty strong, attacked with a machine gun. His four companions being immediately killed or wounded, Private Robins, with great coolness and courage, remained at his post, and returned the fire with such good effect that the enemy broke and fled, leaving two of his dead and the machine gun behind.

Sergeant Dick Moorfield, Company B, 55th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, November 4, 1918. While leading a patrol in front of our lines, Sergeant Moorfield and his patrol came under machine gun and rifle fire, and one of his men was severely wounded. He crawled forward with his patrol until within 20 paces of an enemy gun, when upon raising his head slightly, he saw the German who was feeding the ammunition to the gun. He shot the man through the head with his rifle, and wounded another. When the German gun nearest him jammed, he captured it, and another one nearby, together with three prisoners. Sergeant Moorfield jumped into the emplacement, cleared the jam in the gun, and turned it on the enemy guns on the right, silencing them. He then sent his patrol and the prisoners back into our lines, covering their retreat with one of the captured guns.

First Lieutenant Ray. E. Porter, 34th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Rembercourt, France, November 1-2, 1918. Lieutenant Porter led his company in a successful assault on a ridge of high ground, taking several strong points and machine gun nests and numerous prisoners. He held this position for thirty hours without food or water against two enemy counter attacks, until he was relieved.

Corporal Michael Witowski, Company G, 56th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Vilcey-Sur-Trey, France, November 2, 1918. After Corporal Witowski and two wounded comrades had become separated from their platoon, and were almost entirely surrounded by the enemy, Corporal Witowski directed the fire of his men, killing and wounding several of the enemy and holding the position until assistance arrived from his platoon.

Corporal Claude Bryan, Company I, 56th Infantry, No. 2205

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény Ridge, France, November 10, 1918. After being wounded in the foot by a machine gun bullet, Corporal Bryan refused to go to the rear when ordered to do so, but remained with the company until the whole line was relieved.

Sergeant Warren B. Purcell, Company F, 56th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény, France, November 1, 1918. Sergeant Purcell courageously led his half platoon against an enemy machine gun nest, capturing it, killing several of the enemy, and taking six prisoners. He was later killed in action.

Private George Deggs, Company E, 56th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény, France, November 2, 1918. During an enemy counter-attack the dugout in which he and his companions were taking shelter was surrounded by a group of the enemy, who were demanding surrender. Jumping to the fire step and with the aid of a rifle, Private Deggs killed four of the enemy and caused the rest to flee in confusion.

Private Charles E. Dolan, Company D, 55th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, November 8, 1918. After repeated efforts had failed he carried a message from his platoon to his company commander, through an intense artillery and machine gun barrage. He then guided a detatil of stretcher-bearers back through the barrage to his platoon and assisted in the evacuation of the wounded.

Second Lieutenant Hugh D. Shallenberger, Jr., 56th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Prény Ridge, France, November 1, 1918. Although twice wounded by machine gun fire while leading his men in an attack on Prény Ridge, under heavy machine gun fire, Lieutenant Shallenberger continued in the advance until he was killed by the explosion of a shell.

First Sergeant Edward G. Mason, Company D, 55th Infantry

For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, November 10, 1918. First Sergeant Mason continuously walked up and down his company sector, caring for the wounded and encouraging the men during an intense shell and machine gun barrage. He was mortally wounded while going to the aid of two wounded comrades and died a short time afterwards.

CROIX DE GUERRE (with Palm)

Bugler Emil H. Petrach, Company G, 56th American Infantry

Under violent machine gun fire, and with all other means of communication cut off, Bugler Petrach volunteered to deliver numerous and important messages, passing through the artillery fire, and establishing communication with the rear. (Cited in the Order of the Army.)

CROIX DE GUERRE

Private Charles E. Dolan, Company D, 55th American Infantry

Private Dolan, after several fruitless attempts, succeeded in delivering a message to his company commander through an intense barrage of artillery and machine gun fire. On returning to his section, he brought with him a detail of stretcher-bearers, and assisted them in evacuating the wounded. (Cited in the Order of the Army.)

FIELD ORDERS

The following field orders are referred to frequently in the text. The original Field Order No. 10 was prepared prior to Field Order No. 11, but was not dated because it was to become effective only under certain conditions. The corrected copy shown below superseded Field Order No. 11 on November 10, 1918, and was dated accordingly.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION

American E. F.

10 November, 1918.

CORRECTED COPY

FIELD ORDERS
No. 10

MAPS:

Metz	1:80,000	Bois le Pretre	1:20,000
Comercy	1:80,000	Thiaucourt	1:50,000
Chambley	1:20,000		
Montmartre	1:20,000		

1. It is probable that the enemy will withdraw to the line—AMANVILLE RS—ANCY-sur-MOSELLE—VERNY.

2. In the event of a withdrawal the IV Corps will pursue vigorously in liaison with the 17th French Corps on the left and the VI Corps on the right.

3. This Division will advance its left in liaison with the right of the 28th Division, and in liaison on the right with the 92nd Division. The 13th Brigade will attack in liaison with the 14th Brigade on the left and the 92nd Division on the right. It will pursue the enemy vigorously, within the brigade limits until stopped by determined resistance. The 14th Brigade will pass thru the line now held by the 13th Brigade, and will attack in liaison with the 28th Division on the left and units of the 13th Brigade on the right. It will pursue the enemy vigorously, within the brigade limits, until stopped by determined resistance.

4. 13th **BRIGADE:**

Eastern Limit: As at present, extended to GORZE (incl).
Western Limit: VIEVILLE (excl)—TAUTICOURT FME. (excl)—WAVILLE (incl), extended to REZONVILLE (incl).

14th **BRIGADE:**

Eastern Limit: Western limit of the 13th Brigade.
Western Limit: Present western limit of the Division, extended thru CHAREY and CHAMBLEY, both exclusive, to VIONVILLE.

(a) The 19th Machine Gun Battalion, in Division Reserve, will move to THIAUCOURT, and establish wire liaison P. C. 7th Division.

(b) One regiment of light artillery in the left brigade sector and one battalion in the right brigade sector will be prepared to push forward in close support of the brigade to which attached. The C. G. 5th F. A. Brigade will make such preliminary dispositions of the remaining elements of the artillery brigade as he deems necessary under the circumstances.

Artillery Plan, See Annex No. 1

(c) The 168th Aero Squadron and the 16th Balloon Company are assigned to the Division. The 168th Aero Squadron will be prepared to locate the front line of the Division by means of an infantry contact plane. Aerial adjustment of artillery will be made when requested by artillery commanders.

(d) Copies of artillery and subsector plans will be submitted to these headquarters.

5. To conserve transportation, baggage and supplies will be limited to that which is absolutely essential. Other articles will be left in Battalion Dumps, under guard.

6. Plan of communication, Evacuation and supply will be issued later.

7. Plan of Liaison, November 1, 1918, applies.

Axis of Liaison—EUVEZIN-JAULNY.

8. The 14th Brigade will be prepared to establish an advanced P. C. at REMBERCOURT. The advance P. C. of the Division will be at JAULNY.

By Command of Major General WITTENMYER:

H. A. Parker,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff.
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION

American E. F.

8th November 1918.

Field Orders
No. 11

MAPS: Chambley 5-6
Bois La Pretre, 1/20,000
Commercy, 1/80,000

1. The enemy holds a strong position along the general line, LA CHAUSSEE—CHAREY—REMBERCOURT—PRENY, with an outpost zone approximately 1,000 meters in front of this line. In view of the general situation it is in doubt whether he is holding this front strongly or with a mere shell.

2. The 4th Army Corps, with the 7th Division on the right and the 28th Division on the left, will attack on D Day at H hour in the sector bounded as follows:

Eastern Boundary: Present eastern boundary of the 7th Division.

Western Boundary: Present western boundary of the 28th Division.

The line will advance to the general line G. de FONTAINE—CHAREY (excl)—north edge of Bois de la PERRIERE—north end of spur east of REMBERCOURT (500 meters south of BRUET FME.)—northeastern edge of Bois de GRAND FONTAINE—cross roads 358.6, and push patrols forward to DONMARTIN, ST. JULIEN, MIN. FLEURMOULIN and FME. SEBASTOPOL.

The 92nd Division, on our right, will make demonstrations and raids during the attack.

3. The 7th Division, with the 13th Brigade in line, and the 14th Brigade (less 2 battalions) in reserve, will attack in the sector bounded as follows:

Eastern Boundary: Same as eastern boundary of Corps.

Western Boundary: JAULNY (incl)—RUPT de MAD (excl)—WAVILLE (incl)—Bois de CHAUX FOUR (incl).

OPERATIONS IN DETAIL.

4. **INFANTRY.**

(a) The 13th Brigade will attack with three battalions in the first line as follows: One battalion along the spur east of REMBERCOURT and two battalions from the ravine 1500 meters east of REMBERCOURT to cross roads 358.6 and advance to the Corps objective where they will immediately consolidate their position and prepare to repel any hostile counter attack that may be launched against them.

(b) Strong patrols will be pushed out to the vicinity of MIN. FLEURMOULIN, northern edge of Bois de CHEVAUX, FME. de la GRANGE en HAIE and FME. SEBASTOPOL, and if these points are found unoccupied or only lightly held by the enemy they will be occupied and held as outpost positions.

(c) The elements of the 13th Brigade now holding the part of the sector through which the 28th Division will advance, and the part of the sector east of cross roads 358.6, will be relieved during the night of 9-10 November by two battalions of the 14th Brigade; this relief will be carried out under direction of the Commanding General, 13th Brigade.

(d) The elements of the 7th Division holding the part of the Sector through which the 28th Division will advance will remain in position until the 28th Division has passed through; then they will be assembled at a point to be designated by the Commanding General, 13th Brigade and be held in readiness for movement.

(e) All riflemen will carry two hand grenades and bombers will carry ten grenades; rifle grenadiers and carriers will carry rifle grenades.

(f) Mopping up parties will be detailed from support or reserve battalions and will thoroughly clean up all ground passed over.

(g) The advance will commence on D day at H hour without artillery preparation and without signal, and will progress at the rate of 100 meters in 8 minutes, to the German main line of resistance where it will halt for 30 minutes to mop up the trenches and reorganize and then continue the advance at the same rate to the corps objective.

(h) All necessary precautions will be taken to prevent straggling, and no one will be permitted to pass to the rear except messengers and authorized litter bearers.

5. **MACHINE GUNS:**

The 19th Machine Gun Battalion will be placed at the disposal of the Commanding General, 13th Brigade, for the purpose of executing fire from positions.

6. **ENGINEERS:**

(a) The 5th Engineers will have men, material and tools, at a convenient point near the front, for the repair of roads, and bridges, and for the preparation of the new positions for defense.

(b) The Commanding General, 13th Brigade, may call upon the Commanding Officer, 5th Engineers, for not to exceed one company of Engineers to assist the infantry in wire cutting.

7. **ARTILLERY:**

An Artillery barrage will start from the present S. O. S. barrage line at H hour and advance at the rate of 100 meters in 8 minutes, to a line 400 meters north of the German main line of resistance, where it will rest for 30 minutes and then resume the advance to a line 400 meters beyond the Corps objective, where it will rest for one hour and then cease unless a barrage is called for by the infantry.

8. **RESERVES:**

The 14th Brigade (less 2 Battalions) will constitute the Division Reserve and will be placed in the woods and ravine from THIAUCOURT (excl) to Bois GRAND (incl).

9. **LIAISON:**

(a) Axis of Liaison—EUVEZIN—LOGE MANGIN.

(b) Plan of Liaison, 7th Division, 1st November 1918, will govern.

(c) Combat Liaison will be maintained with the 28th Division by means of a group consisting of one platoon of infantry and one section of machine guns.

10. Plan of Communication, Evacuation and Supply to follow:

11. P. C.s.

4th Corps	WOINVILLE
7th Division	EUVEZIN
28th Division	HEUDICOURT
13th Brigade	Point 368.2—239.0
14th Brigade	Point 364.5—240.5

E. WITTENMYER,
Major General, USA.

STATISTICS

Battle Casualties of the Seventh Division and Attached Artillery

Units	Killed	Gassed	Wounded	Captured	Missing	Totals
55th Infantry (all ranks)	38	171	153	2	2	366
56th Infantry Officers	6	18				24
Enlisted	88	495			14	597
34th Infantry (all ranks)	61	119	167	6	1	354
64th Infantry Officers	1	9	3			13
Enlisted	17	146	65	2		230
19th Machine Gun Battalion (all ranks)			3			3
20th Machine Gun Battalion Officers	2	5				7
Enlisted	2	68	26			96
21st Machine Gun Battalion Officers			1			1
Enlisted		4	7	2		13
5th Engineers (all ranks)	3	7	14			24
10th Field Service Battalion (all ranks)		20	1			21
Miscellaneous and unidentified Officers	2	5			2	9
Enlisted	58	9			9	76
Total 7th Division	278	1516		12	28	1834
5th Field Artillery Brigade (attached) Officers	1	9	3			13
Enlisted	50	35	55		1	141
Aggregate	329	1618		12	29	1988

Note: The above figures are based upon data available in 1919. Separate data for officers and enlisted men, and for gassed and wounded, was not furnished in all cases. The table of enemy gas attacks, on another page, shows a total of 758 gas casualties, including two deaths from gas.

In the statistical summary, "The War with Germany," published by the War Department in 1919, the 7th Division is credited with 302 killed and 1516 wounded, from which it may be assumed that 24 of those listed above as captured and missing were later identified among the dead.

Casualties are still being checked by the War Department and it is probable that revised lists will show deviations from the original figures furnished by the organizations.

In addition to battle losses there were during this period two deaths by suicide and one murder in the 7th Division and one suicide and one murder in the 5th Field Artillery Brigade.

Prisoners Captured by the Division

Date	Men	Officers	Organization	Place Where Captured
October	22d..... 1		110th Landwehr Regiment	368.2-242.8
"	25th..... 2		94th " "	372.5-243.1
"	30th..... 2		111th " "	368.95-242.95
November	1st..... 2		110th " "	364.5-245.1
"	1st..... 5		111th " "	368.3-243.2
"	1st..... 1		111th " "	367.5-243.6
	1st.....14		111th " "	369.5-242.9
	1st..... 3		153d " "	369.9-242.85
	1st..... 1		153d " "	371.3-243.1
	2d..... 1		94th " "	200 yards south of PRÉNY
	2d..... 4		153d " "	370.4-243.1
"	4th..... 2	1	153d " "	369.3-243.0
	4th..... 4		94th " "	371.5-243.4
"	4th..... 3		110th " "	364.6-245.2
"	9th..... 3		110th " "	300 yards south of Mon Plaisir Farm
"	10th..... 5		109th " "	366.3-243.85
"	10th.....12		110th " "	Quarry s. w. of Rembercourt
"	10th..... 3		110th " "	Mon Plaisir Farm
Total	68	1		

These 69 Germans were taken by the following units: 55th Infantry, 10; 56th Infantry, 24; 34th Infantry, 20; 64th Infantry, 15.

Infantry Front Line at the Conclusion of Hostilities

Infantry front line at the conclusion of hostilities, 11 hours, November 11, 1918, as follows, reading from left to right:

Points 363.7-244.6, 363.9-244.52, line running along northern edge of Bois de Montagne to point 245.32-364.725, 364.8-245.23, 364.7-245.15, 365.0-244.85, 365.0-244.65, including quarry at point 365.5-244.6, southeast to point 366.1-243.72 includes hill 323 and hill 287.1 thence along road to point 368.35-243.4 through the Bois-du-Trou-de-la-Haie at points 368.7-243.0, 369.0-242.95, 369.5-242.76, 370.0-242.9, touches cross road 370.5-243.05, then to point 371.0-242.9, southeast through Bois du Rappes to point 372.0-242.12, along camouflaged road to point 372.32-242.14, thence to junction of eastern boundary line and road at point 372.78-241.75.

Enemy Units Fought Against

Unidentified Regiment of the 31st Division
109th Landwehr Regiment of the 8th Landwehr Division
110th " " " " " " "
111th " " " " " " "
153d " " " " 255th " "
68th " " " " " " "
94th " " " " " " "

Higher Units Served Under

1st Army, 6th Corps.....August 17-September 27, 1918 In 15th Training Area
1st Army, 4th Corps.....September 28-October 11, 1918
2d Army, 4th Corps..... October 12-November (after the Armistice) 1918
2d Army, 6th Corps.....November, 1918-April 1, 1919
2d Army, Reserve .....April 1-April 10, 1919
2d Army, 9th Corps..... " 10- " 15, "
2d Army, 9th Corps..... " 15- " 20, "
General Headquarters, 9th Corps. " 20-May 5, "
General Headquarters ..... May 5- " 6, "
3d Army, 7th Corps..... " 6- " 8, "
S. O. S. ..... " 8-June 10, "

Pursuant to Field Order No. 6, Headquarters Third Army, May 6, 1919, the 7th Division was assigned to the 7th Corps, with orders to occupy the area known as No. 9 then being vacated by the 89th Division.

The following order relieved us from the Third Army:

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, MAY 8, 1919

Operations Order
No. 146

1. * * *

2. In compliance with confidential telegraphic instructions General Headquarters the 7th Division is relieved from duty with the 7th Corps and Third Army and is placed at the disposal of the Commanding General S. O. S. for preparation for return to the United States, effective this date.

3. * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Liggett.

MALIN CRAIG, Chief of Staff.

Seventh Division P. C.s

Ancy-le-Franc	Department	Yonne			August 17-September 27, 1918
Gondreville	"	Meurthe	Et	Moselle	September 28-October 10, 1918
Villers-en-Haye	"	"	"	"	October 10-October 30, 1918
Euvezin	"	"	"	"	October 30-January 10, 1919
Saizerais	"	"	"	"	January 10-April 6, 1919
Colombey-les-Belles	"	"	"	"	April 6-May 18, 1919
Conlie	"	Sarthe			May 18-June, 1919

P. C.s of the Four Infantry Regiments

Fifty-fifth Infantry

Cruzy le Chatel	Department	Yonne			August 18-September 28, 1918
Bois L'Eveque	"	Meurthe	Et	Moselle	October 1-October 8, 1918
Bois Communal (2 kl, n. e. Fey-en-Haye)	"	"	"	"	October 9-November 1, 1918
Bois du Fey (1 kl, s. e. of Jaulny)	"	"	"	"	November 1-November 12, 1918
Vilcey-sur-Trey	"	"	"	"	November 12-December 6, 1918
Ménil La Tour	"	"	"	"	December 6-April 6, 1919
Traveron	"	"	"	"	April 7-May, 1919
Domfront	"	Sarthe			May-June, 1919

Fifty-sixth Infantry

Molesme	Department	Yonne			August 18-September 28, 1918
Chaudenay	"	Meurthe	Et	Moselle	September 30-October 7, 1918
Le Petant (1 kl. n. w. of Montauville)	"	"	"	"	October 9-October 25, 1918
Rogeville	"	"	"	"	October 25-October 27, 1918
Stumpf Lager (369.1-237.7)	"	"	"	"	October 27-December 6, 1919
Manonville	"	"	"	"	December 6-April 6, 1919
Maxey-sur-Vaise	"	Meuse			April 7-May, 1919
Lavardin	"	Sarthe			May-June, 1919

Thirty-fourth Infantry

Les Forges	Department	Yonne			September 1-September 7, 1918
Nuits-sous-Ravières	"	"			September 7-September 28, 1918
Bruley	"	Meurthe	Et	Moselle	September 29-September 30, 1918
Manoncourt	"	"	"	"	September 30-October 9, 1918

Bois Gèrard	Department	Meurthe	Et	Moselle	October 9-November 4, 1918
Manonville	"	"	"	"	November 5-November 9, 1918
Bois de Bonvaux	"	"	"	"	November 10-November 28, 1918
Thiaucourt	"	"	"	"	November 28-December 10, 1918
Longwy	"	"	"	"	December 10-December 27, 1918
Longuyon	"	"	"	"	December 27-January 5, 1919
Briey	"	"	"	"	January 5-February 1, 1919
Moncel Château	"	"	"	"	February 1-April 1, 1919
Allain	"	"	"	"	April 2-May, 1919
Loué	"	Sarthe			May-June, 1919

Sixty-fourth Infantry

Lezinnes	Department	Yonne			September 8-September 28, 1918
Domèvre	"	Meurthe	Et	Moselle	September 29
Bois Brule	"	"	"	"	September 30
Dieulouard	"	"	"	"	September 30-October 9, 1918
Stumpf Lager (369.1-237.8)	"	"	"	"	October 9-October 28, 1918
Bois du Fey (364.0-241.35)	"	"	"	"	October 28-November 2, 1918
Martincourt	"	"	"	"	November 2-November 10, 1918
Jaulny Mill	"	"	"	"	November 10-November 12, 1918
Rembercourt Mill	"	"	"	"	November 12-January 10, 1919
Villers-en-Haye	"	"	"	"	January 10-April 1, 1919
Viterne	"	"	"	"	April-May, 1919
Coulans	"	Sarthe			May-June, 1919

Enemy Material Captured

Rifles	267
Machine Guns	28
Trench Mortars	5

Much Trench Mortar, Artillery and Small Arms Ammunition and Pyrotechnics.

The Division Insignia

The insignia of the 7th Division consists of two black, equilateral triangles placed vertically on a red circular disc, with their apexes in juxtaposition at the center of the disc. The double triangle was designed by Colonel W. W. Taylor, Jr., Division Chief of Staff, while the Division was at Waco, Texas, in compliance with War Department instructions concerning the marking of baggage. These instructions required that each division mark its baggage with a distinctive design easily recognizable at a glance, but containing no numeral or other feature which might permit outsiders to identify the organization and possibly report its movements to the enemy. Simplicity and distinctiveness were the only considerations. It was only a happy coincidence that the outline of the design was a numeral 7 crossed by another 7 inverted, thus forming the two triangles.

Later, in France, all divisions were directed by General Headquarters to adopt distinctive insignia for use as shoulder badges on the uniform and for general purposes. The Division Commander, Brigadier General C. H. Barth, called for designs, and fianally approved the suggestion of Major R. D. Avery, G. S., that the original double triangle be superimposed upon a circular red base. The shoulder badge, worn on the upper left arm just under the shoulder seam, is 2¾ inches in diameter. Other sizes are used for vehicles, stationery, etc. The similarity of the double triangle to an hour-glass was responsible for the nickname, "Hour-glass Division," and for the title of the Division newspaper, *The Hour Glass.*

Maps

Official designation of maps of the area in which the Division operated.

Metz	1/200000
Nancy	1/200000
Metz	1/80000
Commercy	1/80000
Nancy	1/80000
Thiaucourt	1/50000
Mont Sec	1/50000
Cheminot	1/50000
Mortmare	1/20000
Pont-à-Mousson	1/20000
Bois le Pretre	1/20000
Chambley 5-6	1/20000
Chambley 3-4	1/20000
Prény	1/10000
Mardigny	1/10000
Quarten Reserve	1/10000
Thiaucourt	1/10000
Mousson	1/10000
Hageville	1/10000

Courts-Martial

The Judge Advocate furnished the following report of court-martial charges and trials while the 7th Division was a part of the A. E. F. Considering the number of men involved, the figures indicate a very good state of discipline.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
No. of charges received recommending General Court-Martial			4	4	6	18	16	18	10	13
No. of trials by General Court-Martial		3	6	2	4	10	14	9	1	10
No. returned for trial by Inferior Courts			2			2	3	3	7	3
No. of charges received and withdrawn			1				2	3		2
No. of Special Courts-Martial				1	10	16	16	20	17	31
No. of Summary Courts-Martial	313	254	138	47	159	206	192	235	193	207

Leaves of Absence

The following table shows the number of officers and men who were given leaves of absence during the stay of the Division in France for the purpose of visiting the places indicated:

Italy	Great Britain	Belgium	Paris (Officers)	Paris (Men)
59	275	54	240	831

To other points in France—250. The regular leave trains to the leave areas carried an additional total of 11,678 enlisted men.

Total leaves granted—13,387.

Practically all of these leaves were granted after the Armistice.

Enemy Gas Attacks Against the Seventh Division

The following is a consolidated report of gas attacks on this Division from October 9 to November 11, 1918:

Date	Hours of Heaviest Shelling	Weather	Gas Shells No.	Gas Shells Cal.	Gas Shells Kind	Total Shells All Kinds	Gas Casualties Disabled	Gas Casualties Deaths
October								
11th.....	21-24	Cloudy Foggy and Wet Ground	300	77 105	Y	400	57	
12th.....	20	Cloudy Light Fog Wind 2mps.	2121	77 105	Y B G	4021	260	1
13th.....	20-21	Cloudy Wind S.W. 2mps.	200	77	Y B	786	53	
14th.....	20-23	Cloudy	200	77	B	590	10	
17th.....	23	Cloudy	20	77	Y B	473	24	1
18th.....	21-24	Cloudy	144	77 105	Y	710	2	
19th.....	9	Rain	80	77	B	605	4	
20th.....	9	Fair	96	77	Y B G	500	5	
21st.....	23-24	Cloudy	138	77	Y G	1037	2	
23d	19	Cloudy	20	77		612		
24th.....	10	Cloudy	20	77		648		
25th.....	1-2	Cloudy	150	77		550		
26th.....	19-24	Fair	120	77		440	1	
29th.....	4	Fair	3	77	G	175	2	
30th.....	20-23	Fair	312	77	Y	1072	37	
31st.....	20	Fog	277	77	Y	900	59	
November								
1st.....		Cloudy	650	77	Y	975	10	
2d		Fair	1500	77 105	Y B	3520	25	
3d	17-20	Rain	1000	77 105 155	Y B G	1260	37	
4th.....	19-21	Fair	700	77 105 155	Y	760	34	
5th.....	9-18	Cloudy	630	77 105	Y B	810	21	
6th.....	16-21	Cloudy	1200	77 105	B	1375	27	
7th.....	10-16	Rain	1550	77 105 155	B	2230	9	
8th.....	11	Rain	75	77 105	B	640	37	
9th.....	15-17	Rain	270	77 155	B G	1460	13	
10th.....	10-13	Cloudy	246	77 105	Y B	750	27	
TOTAL FOR 33 DAYS IN LINE 11322						27299	756	2

Y—Yellow Cross Shell (Mustard Gas)
G—Green Cross Shell (Phosgene)
B—Blue Cross Shell (Sneezing Gas)

559620

The gas casualties given in this report are those evacuated through Field Hospital No. 34. Slight cases not evacuated are not included because accurate records of such cases are not available; therefore these gas casualties should all be classed as "serious." Only two deaths are reported in the Division records, but it is thought that others occurred after evacuation to Base Hospital.

Offensive Gas (Attacks by Seventh Division Artillery)

During the period while the Division was in the line, the 5th Field Artillery Brigade, supporting the 7th Division, fired the following number of rounds of gas shell on enemy objectives. (Data taken from records of Division munitions officer and intelligence reports.)

No. 4 Gas Shell (Hydrocyanic)	716 Rounds
No. 5 Gas Shell (Phosgene)	5296 Rounds
No. 7 Gas Shell (Chloropicrin)	14 Rounds
No. 20 Gas Shell (Mustard Gas)	2610 Rounds

During the period from April 21 to April 28, 1919, demonstrations in the use of high explosive in projectors, and thermite and phosphorus in Stokes Mortars, were given before each of the infantry regiments, by the C. W. S. Demonstration Unit No. 2. These were given in connection with a battalion maneuvre, the purpose being to show the use of these weapons in the preparation for an infantry advance against strong points and machine gun nests, and the laying of a smoke screen to hide that advance.

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